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Sanctions Pose a Threat to Jobs

As South Africa Coal Exports Fall, Mines Face Cutbacks

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Limited sanctions against South Africa applied by several countries have already made a serious impact on the nation's economy, slashing exports of coal, the second biggest source of income after gold, and jeopardizing the jobs of as many as 40,000 miners.

An association of mining companies called the Chamber of Mines warned this week that if the European Parliament yielded to appeals for total sanctions, Far Eastern countries might also stop buying South African coal, collapsing the country's exports altogether. Fearful of that prospect, some mining companies are making contingency plans for job cutbacks.

The disclosure has brought the issue of sanctions sharply into focus here. It has shown white South Africans, many of whom believed the country's highly developed economy could easily withstand whatever sanctions might be introduced, that their prosperous industries may be more vulnerable than they realized.

But despite these shocks to one of the country's most important industries, there is no sign that it is making any political impact on the South African rulers. The administration has offered no statement of concern.

Members of the predominantly English business community are dismayed, but analysts here believe that the national economy would have to be brought close to collapse before the Afrikaner-dominated government would make political concessions to end sanctions.

Industry sources report that embargoes on South African coal imposed this year by Denmark and France and a growing reluctance by other countries to buy coal from here have cut projected exports for 1986 by 7.5 million metric tons, or 17 percent.

South Africa has also been forced to sell its coal at about 10 percent below the world price of $25 to $26 a metric ton for the low to medium grades it produces in a bid to avoid losing more exports.

If that happened, the chamber said, up to 40,000 of the 110,000 coal miners might lose their jobs. It said some mining companies were already making contingency plans for retrenchments.

Coal is second only to gold — of which South Africa mines half the world's total production — as a revenue earner here. Coal exports last year earned $1.5 billion.

It was also the bluest chip among South African growth industries. Production soared from 57 million tons in 1971 to 173 million tons last

See SANCTIONS, Page 2

U.S. and Allies to Confer On Pretoria Sanctions

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States will consult European leaders next week on economic measures "that make sense" in an effort to bring an end to apartheid in South Africa, the White House said today.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for Africa, would go to London next week to consult with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and other allied leaders.

In another development, administration sources said Friday that President Ronald Reagan had decided to nominate Terence A. Todman, a black career foreign service officer, to be the next U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

Officials said the administration decided to select a career officer to avoid a similar controversy to the one that followed the tentative selection of Robert J. Brown, a black businessman. Mr. Brown withdrew the same Monday when it became clear that his confirmation hearings would be clouded by examination of his business dealings.

Mr. Todman is the highest ranking black American in the U.S. Foreign Service. He has served as U.S. ambassador to Chad, Somalia, Costa Rica, Spain and, most recently, Denmark.

Mr. Geoffrey is visiting southern Africa on behalf of the European Community in an effort to find a peaceful way to dismantle apartheid. He met with President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa on Monday and will return to South Africa for more talks with President Botha on Tuesday.

A senior administration official said Friday that Mr. Reagan was reluctant to impose new sanctions against South Africa for fear leadership of the white minority government would react by "digging their heels in."

Mr. Reagan called on Congress in a speech Tuesday to oppose the "clamor" for punitive sanctions. Faced with stiff criticism of his speech from members of Congress and black leaders in southern Africa, he is now considering some form of sanctions that would be aimed at the white leadership, such as denying visas to members of the government and restricting U.S. consular operations, the official said.

A civil rights group estimates 2,000 people have been held during the emergency. **Page 2.**

Reuters-UPI
Terence A. Todman

■ Sir Geoffrey Prods Pretoria

Sir Geoffrey said Friday that the success of his peace mission depended on the Pretoria government summoning the courage to release Nelson Mandela, the jailed black nationalist leader, Reuters reported from Gaborone, Botswana.

Sir Geoffrey spoke to reporters on his plane flying from Zambia to Botswana, where he held talks with President Quett Masire.

He said his mission needed "a leap of imagination" from Pretoria if it was to succeed.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said Friday that the British foreign secretary had extracted no concessions in his talks so far with South African leaders.

"I can see no succor, no hope at all from what Sir Geoffrey told me," Mr. Kaunda said. "There is nothing at all to bring hope to my troubled mind."

On Thursday, Mr. Kaunda ac-

See HOWE, Page 2

Arthur Tsong/The Associated Press

Thais to Vote in National Elections Sunday

A motorcyclist in Bangkok speeds past campaign posters, many of them featuring retired military officers who are candidates in elections. Allegations of bribery and violence have been rife. Page 2.

Italy's Socialists Agree to Rotate Prime Ministers

United Press International

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi won the support of his Socialist Party leadership Friday to alternate the prime minister's office with the Christian Democratic Party to end Italy's month-old political crisis.

Under the compromise agreed to by the Socialist Party's executive committee, Mr. Craxi, 52, will remain prime minister until the Socialists' national congress in March 1987, after which he will hand over the post to a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Craxi, who has been serving as caretaker prime minister since he offered his resignation June 27, was scheduled to met with President Francesco Cossiga for 30 minutes late Friday to discuss the plan.

Presidential aides issued a statement that said only that Mr. Craxi had told Mr. Cossiga "of the accomplishment of the task with which he was charged" — official jargon indicating that Mr. Craxi expected to be able to form a government.

Mr. Craxi completed a round of consultations with political leaders Thursday and declared himself satisfied with the outcome.

"A solution to the crisis is possible, I hope rapidly," he said after the consultations. Mr. Craxi said he hoped to meet with fellow coalition leaders in the next few days.

Pietro Fosson, a leader of a Senate group representing small regional parties in Italy, said after meeting with Mr. Craxi that "a crisis that we haven't understood and which the country hasn't understood either and which it hasn't approved of" was about to be settled.

Mr. Craxi, first Socialist prime minister of Italy, has been at the head of a coalition of Socialists, Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats that has been governing the nation for nearly three years, a record in a country that has had 44 governments since World War II.

If the compromise holds together, Mr. Craxi may take his old government to Parliament for a confidence vote or form a new government with most of the old team. As president, it will be up to Mr. Cossiga to decide on procedure.

Mr. Cossiga offered Mr. Craxi the chance to remain in power Monday, after Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, a veteran Christian Democrat whom he had asked to try and form a new government, failed to get the Socialist support needed to reform the coalition under a Christian Democrat.

AP
Bettino Craxi

Sikhs Attack Bus, Killing 14 Hindus

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Sikh extremists halted a luxury bus Friday in rural Punjab, singled out Hindus among the passengers and shot 14 of them to death, Indian news agencies reported.

It was the worst single attack by extremists in the north Indian state in at least a year, and it stirred fresh fears of retaliation by Hindus in nearby areas.

The massacre of Hindus from the bus, which was carrying about 60 passengers, brought immediate condemnation from Indian political leaders. It came at a time of accelerated efforts by the police against Sikh extremists. Hundreds of suspected extremists have been rounded up in recent weeks and many have been shot by the police.

An indefinite curfew was imposed Friday in Muktsar, the town near the Pakistan border where the shooting took place early Friday.

Paramilitary police officers were reported to have stepped up their patrols in the neighboring state of Haryana, which has been the scene of anti-Sikh agitation by Hindus.

The major Indian political parties, including the Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the moderate Sikh party, the Akali Dal, called for a one-day strike and closure of stores and government buildings in Punjab to protest the incident.

The shooting came one day after the first anniversary of the signing of an accord between Mr. Gandhi and moderate Sikh leaders of the Akali Dal. It appeared possible that the bus attack was timed to coincide with the anniversary.

The Punjab accord called for resolution of various disputes over river waters and boundaries between Sikh leaders and the national government in New Delhi.

Its anniversary passed without much celebration, however, since some of its main provisions have not been implemented. Instead, commentators deplored the rise in violence by Sikh extremists in recent months.

Lately, aides to Mr. Gandhi had

See SIKH, Page 2

In Nicaragua, Economic Crisis Is Extreme

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Diplomats and economists here, both pro- and anti-Sandinist, are calling the current economic crisis the worst the government has faced since it came to power in the 1979 revolution.

Even advocates of the Sandinists' radical reforms see no hope for improved living conditions in Nicaragua in coming years.

Diplomats and economists say the nine-man Sandinist leadership now is far more vulnerable to pressure on the economic front by the Reagan administration and the U.S.-financed counterrevolutionaries than it is on the battlefield, where government troops have gained the upper hand in the past year.

The tightest squeeze is on the capital. Since mid-1985 Managua has been a low priority for the government-run distribution of scarce basic foodstuffs and goods.

First supplied are the army's 65,000 regular troops, and to promote their cooperation, residents of rural regions where government forces are fighting the rebels.

Managua, an already disorderly city that has doubled in population since 1979 to nearly one million, is a shambles.

The CIA is to supply Nicaraguan rebels with additional aid worth $400 million, the U.S. Senate minority leader said. **Page 3.**

Streets everywhere are pocked with large potholes. Streetlights are left off at night to save electricity, and many stoplights do not work, leaving the city littered with car wrecks. A dwindling water supply is turned off two days a week for most communities.

In June and July, markets in Managua were largely bare of chicken, beans, rice and dairy products. Residents ate shark and iguana meat.

In the Roberto Huembes market, one of the city's largest, more than 80 people waited four hours Tuesday to buy eggs.

"We're like dogs," one working-class housewife said. "We eat when we find something."

"Many people feel a well-founded desperation about the economic future of this country," said Joseph Collins, a top researcher at the Institute for Food and Development Policy in San Francisco, which is sympathetic to the Sandinist government.

Sandinist officials say that their speeches blaming the Reagan administration are nurturing a nationalistic reaction among Nicaraguans. They play down consumer discontent as a healthy expression of popular criticism.

Since the U.S. House of Representatives voted in late June to approve $100 million in aid for rebels, Sandinist leaders have said they are bracing for at least five years of full-scale war

See MANAGUA, Page 2

U.S. and Soviet Discuss Joint Exploration of Mars

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has apparently withdrawn its objection to a new U.S.-Soviet space-cooperation agreement, an action that could pave the way for a joint project to Mars, according to several U.S. officials.

The project would gather samples from the surface of Mars with an American spacecraft and return the material in a Soviet rocket, they said.

Considerable diplomatic as well as scientific work remains to be done, the officials cautioned, but a broad new U.S.-Soviet agreement on peaceful space ventures could be signed at the next summit meeting of President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. That meeting is expected to occur in November or December.

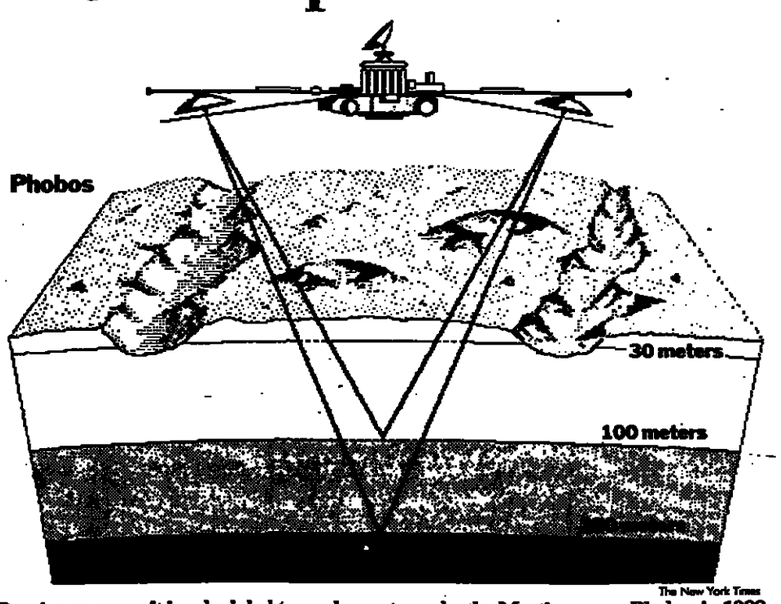
Raold Z. Sagdeyev, director of the space research institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has told several U.S. government and university scientists that Moscow no longer insists on an end to the Reagan administration's space-based missile defense program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, before concluding a new government-to-government agreement to resume peaceful space cooperation.

An earlier bilateral agreement on space, which fostered projects such as the linkup of the manned U.S. Apollo and Soviet Soyuz spacecraft in 1975, was allowed to lapse by the United States after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

In preparation for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting last November, the United States expressed interest in reviving the agreement, which provides for governmental and semi-governmental projects. The Russians rejected the overture on the grounds that the SDI project was violating the peaceful nature of space.

In March, however, Mr. Sagdeyev described the Kremlin's

See MARS, Page 2



The New York Times
Russian spacecraft is scheduled to use lasers to probe the Martian moon Phobos in 1988.

Reagan Sends a Reply To Gorbachev on Arms

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sent a letter to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on Friday setting forth proposals dealing with arms reductions and regional problems to eliminate "sources of tension," the White House spokesman announced.

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan's letter was a response to a recent arms control proposal from Mr. Gorbachev. He said that he could not disclose the details.

"The United States remains committed," Mr. Speakes said, "to the objective of significant reductions on offensive nuclear weapons, long-range strategic missiles and intermediate nuclear forces."

Mr. Reagan was responding to a letter sent to him last month calling for a 50-percent cut in nuclear arms and an agreement to extend the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for 15 to 20 years. Either side can now withdraw from the treaty on six months' notice.

"The president is hopeful," Mr. Speakes said, "that the ideas he has put forward in this letter will continue the process of building a firm basis for progress in a number of critical areas."

"The president finds his exchange of correspondence with General Secretary Gorbachev to be of great value in the search for understanding between our two countries," he added.

"We hope that our efforts will produce agreement," he continued, "not only in arms control, but in the other important regional and bilateral issues that too often are sources of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"It is our policy to eliminate, where possible, these sources of tension.

"The United States remains committed to the objective of significant reductions on offensive nuclear weapons, long-range strategic missiles and intermediate nuclear forces."

Mr. Speakes said that "prospects for progress on the array of U.S.-Soviet issues are enhanced by conducting a confidential dialogue; therefore, we will not comment on the content of the president's letter."

■ U.S. Explains SDI Position

Leslie H. Gelb of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Reagan administration officials say that the central premise of a draft arms proposal to the Soviet

See ARMS, Page 2

INSIDE

Reuters
Garri Kasparov, left, and Anatoli Karpov are gearing up for their chess match on Monday in London. **Page 6.**

GENERAL NEWS

■ **A bomb planted by extremists** shattered windows at Dornier, the West German aeronautics company. Page 6.

■ **Australia warned** the United States that a planned sale of subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union and China could cause a rift. Page 6.

WEEKEND

■ **Jack Nicholson** brings intelligence to bear on the study of his roles, which often turn out to be some kind of demon. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **Reagan officials** have revised its economic forecast, cutting its growth estimate for 1986 but predicting a rebound in 1987. Page 11.

Hassan-Peres Talks: Uncertain Gain, Unclear Future

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

RABAT, Morocco — Any positive results from the meeting of King Hassan II and Prime Minister Shimon Peres risk dying on the vine

NEWS ANALYSIS

there is no quick and effective follow-through by Israel — and probably the United States — Western and Arab diplomats said.

The Moroccan ruler's conviction that any next step toward peace must come from Israel was underscored by the absence in the communiqué of any reference to further meetings.

The communiqué, issued Thursday, reported on the still largely unexplained talks in the mountain resort of Ifrane, 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of Rabat.

In his television broadcast on Wednesday night, Hassan did not mention agreement for another meeting. This was in contrast with a homecoming statement by Mr. Peres in Tel Aviv that more meetings were planned.

The obvious satisfaction of the Israeli prime minister simply over having met with an Arab leader emphasized his focus on Israeli domestic political gains. Mr. Peres's reaction deepened Arab suspicion that he has no intention of seriously following through on peace initiatives.

Moroccan sources have suggested that the king was surprised, and displeased, when Mr. Peres arrived for the talks without a formal plan for future peace moves.

Diplomats said Hassan should have realized that there is little political pressure in Israel for Mr. Peres to become involved in a peace process, especially since the breakdown of a peace initiative advanced by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Hassan may have inadvertently compromised for years to come the negotiating chances of the Jordanian ruler, who is considered the Arab most likely to strike a deal directly with Israel, in the opinion of a diplomat from a moderate Arab state.

"Hassan went into direct talks with an Israeli leader and asked the two essential questions" — about recognizing the PLO and evacuating all occupied Arab land — "and got 'no' for an answer," the diplomat said. "So why should another Arab leader even try, since he would have to make further concessions?"

"Ambiguity is necessary for any contacts in the near future between Arabs and Israelis," the diplomat added, noting Hassan must have known that Mr. Peres's reply to

See HASSAN, Page 6

Lebanese Protest, Ransack Embassy

Reuters

BEIRUT — Demonstrators smashed their way into the Moroccan Embassy in West Beirut on Friday and ransacked the deserted building to protest the talks this week between King Hassan II and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel. Guards watched from a distance.

About 2,000 protesters marched on the embassy, which has been virtually unused for a year. Some protesters scaled the walls and entered from a balcony. They smashed a portrait of Hassan, tore down the Moroccan flag and replaced it with the banner of Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem movement.

The demonstration came as a general strike protesting the Hassan-Peres meeting paralyzed West Beirut and other Moslem areas of Lebanon.

Thai Candidates Accuse Foes of Bribery, Murder And Inventing Voters

Reuters

BANGKOK — Candidates in the Thai general election have accused opponents of bribery, registering "ghost voters" and hiring gunmen to kill rivals in the final run-up to Sunday's voting.

According to the Bangkok Post, politicians in northern Thailand have paid from 150,000 to 200,000 baht ($5,700 to $7,700) to hire killers to assassinate their rivals.

The police said that campaigning had been less violent than in the past. They added, however, that they were investigating the murders of a candidate and several canvassers during the campaign, which has been marked by personal rivalry rather than debate on policy.

One candidate escaped unhurt July 19 when his campaign van was riddled with bullets from an M-16 automatic rifle in Lamphun in northern Thailand.

In an effort to stem the violence, the police have opened an election "peacekeeping center" in Bangkok and have arrested 5,000 people. More than 120,000 men, including bomb disposal experts, border units, troops and police officers, will provide security Sunday, the police said.

According to a number of newspapers, banks in northeast Thailand were short of the 10- and 20-baht notes that campaigners often hand out to voters.

In Khon Kaen in the northeast, a candidate promised 20,000 baht for information leading to the arrest of the frontrunner, who is in hiding because of an arrest warrant dating back to the 1979 election.

Local officials in Bangkok and some of the 72 provinces reported that "ghosts" had appeared on family registration cards that are used as voter lists. Registrars said some families had swelled in size from five to more than 20 members during the campaign.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, whose leadership style and policies came under attack during the campaign, kept a low profile as the leaders of the 16 parties running in the election held last-minute rallies.

Mr. Prem, who has led Thailand since 1980, is not a candidate but is expected to return to power through a constitutional loophole that allows nonelected prime ministers.

SIKH: *14 Hindus Slain*

(Continued from Page 1)

maintained that the battle against Sikh extremists in Punjab had scored gains. They said the police had become more effective and their morale had risen because some of the main Sikh suspects had been arrested or shot.

One week ago, the police announced that they had carried out a major operation in Punjab and captured 200 suspected extremists. A government report this week said that 50 such extremists had been shot by the police in the last year.

According to the Press Trust of India, the attack Friday was carried out by six young men traveling on the bus, who pulled guns and forced the driver to stop. After the killings, the assailants reportedly drove off in the bus.

In the Punjab capital of Chandigarh, the state government, dominated by moderate Sikhs, called the killings "an outrage against humanity."

Surjit Singh Barnala, the Punjab chief minister, and Buta Singh, the Indian home minister, went to the scene of the incident and expressed condolences to the families of those killed. Both officials are Sikhs.

The Punjab police director, Julius F. Rebeiro, has estimated that there are 300 to 400 "hard-core" extremists in the state, operating independently in a few dozen small groups. Other analysts say the extremists' ranks grow as the police step up their attacks.

Sikh extremists are generally disenchanted young people, many of them religious fundamentalists, favoring an independent state for Sikhs. Sikhism is a 500-year-old religion practicing monotheism and disavowing caste. It has 14 million adherents.

Many young Sikhs seek revenge for the 1984 army raid on the Golden Temple at Amritsar and the attacks by Hindus on Sikhs after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by two Sikh security guards in October that year.

Peter Morgan/The New York Times

A guard at a food warehouse in La Paz Centro, Nicaragua, distributes numbers to shoppers waiting to use the facility.

MANAGUA: *Economy Worsens*

(Continued from Page 1)

by moving to a bare-bones survival economy. They seek to minimize imports and grow mainly corn, beans and other basic grains.

The government blames the current crisis on the U.S. trade embargo, on U.S. moves to block international credits, and on war damage by the rebels, known as "contras."

Sandinist opponents blame increased state control of the economy for a decline in overall production estimated at 50 percent since 1979.

Nicaragua, hobbled by a dollar shortage, will export goods worth barely $249 million this year, according to official estimates. In 1978, the year before the revolution, Nicaragua's exports came to $660 million. In the early 1980s, the World Bank projected that the Sandinists would export $1 billion in goods by this year.

To compound the problem, Nicaragua is producing less of goods whose world market value has plummeted in many cases.

Sugar prices are rock bottom. However, Cuba will purchase about one-third the 1986 crop at 10 cents per pound over world prices to resell to the Soviet Union. Western diplomats said. The coffee crop, battered by rebel attacks in 1984, was slow to recover.

The trade deficit will run about $400 million for the sixth year in a row. Crucial aid to close the gap comes from the Soviet bloc, which will provide an estimated at $270 million this year.

West European nations will contribute $100 million in credits and donations. European diplomats said.

Symptoms of an ailing economy are omnipresent. About half of Nicaragua's skilled professionals have left the country since 1979, the government estimates. At current controlled wages the highest-paid professionals in Nicaragua earn the equivalent of $17 a week.

Most analysts agree that defense spending is taxing the economy. The Sandinists devote about one-quarter of Nicaragua's total production and one-tenth of its work force to the battle against the rebels, government figures show.

The Commerce Ministry will have a budget of only 530 million in 1986 — about $10 per Nicaraguan per year — to cover all imports of goods for civilian consumption, officials said. The total is down from $118 million two years ago.

According to U.S. estimates, Nicaragua lost about 10 percent of its revenues due to the U.S. trade embargo enacted in May 1985.

"It has a gradual crippling effect," said Trevor Evans, a British economist conducting research for the past two years in Nicaragua.

Conservative opponents charged that the government had sapped private initiative by strictly controlling commerce.

This year top Sandinist leaders, over the objections of some leftist advisers, reacted to the crisis by giving more economic initiative back to the private sector.

The agrarian reform minister, Jaime Wheelock Román, broke up dozens of state farms to give them to individual peasant farmers.

British Public to Pay $168,000 for Wedding

The Associated Press

LONDON — The taxpayers' share of the wedding costs of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson at Westminster Abbey was £113,000 ($168,000). Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday in a written statement to the House of Commons.

The sum accounted for street decorations, security and ceremonial services, temporary toilets for the crowds and additional policing.

Rights Group Estimates 8,400 Have Been Held Under Pretoria's Decree

This dispatch from South Africa was written in compliance with press restrictions imposed as part of the emergency decree. The restrictions prohibit reporters from referring without official authorization to the movements and actions of security forces, and from reporting statements deemed to be subversive.

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — More than 8,000 people have been detained without trial in the first six weeks of the emergency decree imposed by the South African government June 12, according to a civil rights monitoring group here.

The estimate is higher than the 7,900 people known to have been seized in the entire seven months of the previous emergency decree, which lasted from July 1985 to March 1986 but covered only parts of the country.

Civil rights officials who helped compile the estimate acknowledged that some of it was guesswork based on previous experience of trying to calculate the number of people detained.

The newly formed Community Research Group, an academic civil rights body at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, said in a statement on Thursday that 8,400 people had been detained without trial since June 12. Activists who compiled the figure said it was drawn from a variety of calculations and did not imply that all 8,400 were still being held.

Under the emergency regulations — proclaimed to quell violence and protest in black townships — the authorities do not identify detainees. Contrary to their practice during the previous decree, they have not published statistics showing how many people have been seized.

The activists said that families of detainees had identified by name roughly 3,000 people seized under the emergency decree. Further, they said, 2,000 labor union members, embroiled in wildcat stoppages at the start of the emergency, had been seized in mass detentions and many had then been released.

Basing their calculations on previous experience of mass crackdowns in which many detentions had gone unreported, the activists said they believed that a further 3,000 people had been detained.

HOWE: *Allies to Confer*

(Continued from Page 1)

cused Britain and the United States of conspiring to maintain white supremacy in South Africa by refusing to impose economic sanctions against Pretoria.

South Africa also criticized Sir Geoffrey. A commentary on state radio, which reflects Pretoria's views, accused him of being vague and dodging the crucial question of what changes were needed in South Africa.

South Africa also assailed Mr. Kaunda, calling his appeals for economic sanctions against Pretoria "unchristian and immoral."

In another development, two African National Congress guerrillas, connected with Klaas de Jonge, a Dutchman who has taken refuge from police in the Netherlands Embassy for a year, were sentenced to 25 years in jail.

Magistrate M.C. de Witt, sitting in Nylstroom, north of Pretoria, found Johannes Mahlangu, 27, and Msolisi Gebashe, 28, guilty of terrorism, armed robbery and attempted murder on Thursday.

Mr. de Jonge had established an arms cache for the two in Mamelodi township outside Pretoria, the court was told. The South African authorities want to charge Mr. de Jonge with terrorism. The Netherlands and South Africa are negotiating his fate.

SANCTIONS: *Coal Exports Fall*

(Continued from Page 1)

year, a special coal port has been built on the Indian Ocean coast at Richard's Bay, and projections were that coal would overtake the diminishing deposits of gold as the country's major export by the end of the century.

Now, partial sanctions by just two countries have thrown this important industry into what one company official described Thursday as "a slough of despond."

The threat of retrenchments has also highlighted the conflict between white management and black unions over sanctions.

The statement by the Chamber of Mines has sparked a heated row between the mining companies and the National Union of Mineworkers, which is the biggest of the newly established black labor unions here.

Most of the unions support the call by black political leaders for international sanctions to end apartheid. The secretary of the mineworkers union, Cyril Ramaphosa, strongly endorsed this call in a recent speech to British coal miners in Wales.

In its statement Monday, the Chamber of Mines said it found Mr. Ramaphosa's support for sanctions "inexplicable," since if the retrenchments had to be made it would be mostly members of his union who would suffer.

Mr. Ramaphosa responded angrily by accusing the chamber of making an "irresponsible" threat of retrenchments to try to counter the sanctions campaign. He warned of "massive industrial action" if retrenchments took place.

"The chamber should be looking instead at the reasons why many people are calling for sanctions, including the payment of starvation wages to miners," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

Allen Cook, chairman of the chamber's colliery committee, which drafted the report, said in an interview Thursday that the statement was issued "as a warning to the sanctions lobby."

He said it had been made on the eve of President Ronald Reagan's policy speech on South Africa to impress on the president what serious repercussions sanctions would have for the country's blacks.

Although the United States imported only 800,000 tons of South African coal a year, "we were afraid that if America announced a boycott this could have a domino effect on other countries," Mr. Cook said.

Then, he said, Europe, which collectively buys 24 million tons a year, and Japan, which buys more than 7 million tons, might follow.

ARMS: *Reagan Replies to Kremlin*

(Continued from Page 1)

Union was that the Russians agree explicitly to the deployment of space-based missile defense systems.

These officials affirmed Thursday what other officials said on Wednesday, that is that Mr. Reagan was prepared to delay deployment of the proposed new systems, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, for as long as seven years. But the officials who spoke on Thursday added that this offer would be made on the condition that Moscow agree to deployment after that period.

The officials said that the draft offered Moscow a choice: adhere to the present 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which allows either side to withdraw on six months' notice and deploy new missile defenses, or agree to a new treaty that would allow deployment in 1993.

But the earliest estimates for Mr. Reagan's space-based defense program now are said to be for deployment to begin after the mid-1990s.

As one official explained the contradiction: "This is a bargaining process, as anyone who reads the letter can tell, and the president is laying down his first card."

The 1972 treaty limits existing missile defenses and prohibits development, testing and deployment of space-based defense systems. It also calls for discussions to limit any future systems based on new technologies.

In an article published in The New York Times on Thursday, administration officials were quoted as having said that Mr. Reagan was prepared to delay deployment for five to seven years if Moscow would agree to expanded testing of the systems in the meantime.

But the officials did not disclose that the delay would be offered with the stipulation that deployment would take place later.

On Thursday, the officials put forward two clarifications.

First, they said, the account of their comments had made it appear as if deployment after seven years was optional. Rather, they said, Mr. Reagan's goal is to gain Soviet agreement to a plan for the two sides to deploy missile defenses together after seven years or, barring that, to allow the United States to proceed on its own.

"The president's intention, at least in the current draft letter," an official said, "is to get the Soviets to agree to deployment at the end of seven years in return for an American treaty commitment not to withdraw before then."

Second, the officials said, Mr. Reagan is not asking for Soviet agreement on the kind of testing that could be conducted during the waiting period. They said he was simply asserting his belief that research should allow for development and testing as well.

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In Memory of My Brother

MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI, SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN

Many are the Iranians at home and abroad remembering this day which commemorates the sixth anniversary of the demise of my beloved brother Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah and architect of modern Iran.

Since he left us, war, destruction, torture, terror and executions, have taken their heavy toll and those who helped bring about chaos have now themselves departed the beleaguered country, victims of the monster they created. No doubt they too, will recall a sovereign whose sole purpose was to lead the country towards a great civilization, mindful that the essential ingredients of every real society are love, friendship and understanding. In keeping with the true teachings of Islam, he endeavored to elevate Iran to the ranks of the most progressive contemporary nations and societies and build its future according to the vision and the needs of this century. Together with all progressive Iranians he was well on the way to achieve the goal that Iran would become the first of the world's ancient civilizations to utilize fully the immense opportunities for material and moral advancement provided by the technological revolution of the past few decades.

"God willing," he said, "I should utilize the present opportunities to construct a modern and progressive Iran on sound and strong foundations, so that my presence should no longer affect the destiny of the country; for inevitably I will go sooner or later, while Iran and its society will remain. It is therefore my duty to try to insure within my lifetime that this society will become as prosperous and secure as possible."

Evil and backward forces did not let this dream come to fruition. Perhaps it is fit to recall that in the last message to his people, the Shahanshah warned that "hatred, vengeance, and massacre can never serve the cause of Islam whose sacred tenets teach justice, goodness, forgiveness, and high morals . . . Thus this explosion of hatred, unleashed supposedly in the name of God is an insult to God and to our religion. And this insult risks great wrong to Islam, as the Inquisition once wronged Catholicism."

"Our Great Civilization," he wrote, "may appear to have died for all time. I believe, however, that like those powerful rivers that disappear underneath the mountains, lost to view, only to emerge later in full force, Persian culture will rise to the surface again, nourished by the values, thought, talent, and effort of the people. From their trial will be reborn both spiritual and material victories."

Together with the majority of Iranians, I too trust that Iran's rich cultural heritage, its traditional values, will rise to the surface again. It is our firm belief and cherished hope that all Iranians hand in hand, in unity and concord, will reconstruct over the present ruins with still greater plans and aspirations for the future.

The achievements of our nation through its long history, the resilience of our culture under the most adverse conditions, and Iran's almost unique regenerative abilities entitle us to such an aspiration.

ACHRAF PAHLAVI,
12 Avenue Montaigne,
Paris 75008, France.

WORLD BRIEFS

González Shuffles 5 in Madrid Posts

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe González shuffled five cabinet posts Friday at the start of his second term of office. There were no changes in the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior, the key services in a struggle against a rising wave of Basque separatist violence.

Mr. González named a union leader, Manuel Chaves, to the post of labor minister in what political analysts said was an effort to win workers' support for austerity policies.

The former labor minister, Joaquin Almunia, was named minister of public administration, a new post that absorbs the functions of the Ministry of Local Administration.

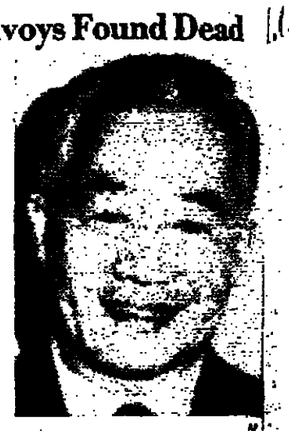
Find Challenges Early Chinese History

BEIJING (AFP) — Chinese archaeologists have uncovered tombs and a temple believed to be the remains of an early state that predates by 1,000 years China's first known dynasty, newspapers said here Friday.

Six groups of stone tombs and a temple to a goddess uncovered in the northeastern province of Liaoning have been shown to be more than 5,000 years old, and are likely to require a revision of ancient Chinese history, Guangming Daily said. Chinese legends, dismissed by many Western historians, suggest that Chinese history dates back more than 5,000 years.

Relics unearthed so far include broken figurines of nude females, the earliest yet found in China, the large painted head of a goddess with jade eyes and a vividly carved jade dragon, the report said. The finds, thought to be related to the Hongshan culture of the late neolithic period, have led archaeologists tentatively to conclude that China's first state emerged more than 1,000 years before the Xia, from 2100 to 1600 B.C., hitherto supposed to be China's first dynasty.

Vietnamese Ex-Envoys Found Dead



Tran Van Chuong

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A former South Vietnamese ambassador and his wife, both of whom resigned from diplomatic posts in the United States in 1963 to protest the Diem regime, have been found dead in their home here, the police said.

Homicide detectives said autopsies would be performed, but that suicide might explain one or both of the deaths of Tran Van Chuong, 88, and his wife, Nam-Tran Chuong, 76, whose bodies were found Thursday. The couple's daughter was Ngo Dinh Nhu, whose husband was the country's security chief, and whose brother-in-law was South Vietnam's president, Ngo Dinh Diem.

Mr. Chuong resigned as South Vietnam's ambassador to the United States in August 1963 to protest what he called the Diem regime's mistreatment of Buddhists. His wife resigned as South Vietnam's permanent observer to the United Nations. The Diem government was toppled in a coup in November 1963.

U.S. Plans No Major Aid to Southeast

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department will adjust some of its programs to help farmers through the drought in the Southeast, but no major new initiatives are planned, according to Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng.

In announcing the administration's drought aid program Thursday, Mr. Lyng acknowledged complaints of a slow response by the agency in mobilizing help for the Southeast, but said it had taken time to comply with regulations dealing with emergency declarations.

The North Carolina agriculture commissioner, Jim Graham, said he was "outraged" by the measures, saying they "fall far short of the assistance we need."

Philippine Forces to Swear Allegiance

MANILA (UPI) — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Friday that all 250,000 members of the armed forces will swear allegiance to the provisional constitution promulgated by President Corazon C. Aquino, in order to erase any doubts of loyalty.

Mr. Enrile, at a meeting of sugar planters, said the ceremony would be held Monday in military camps across the Philippines to dissipate "all of this seeming mistrust about the military." He said: "All military personnel, including officials of the Defense Ministry, which includes the minister of defense, will take their pledge of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution."

Also participating in the ceremony will be the 300 soldiers and officers who joined a failed loyalist revolt mounted July 6 by Arturo Tolentino, who was former President Ferdinand E. Marcos's vice-presidential running mate in the disputed Feb. 7 election, Mr. Enrile said.

For the Record

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was "in good condition and improving steadily" Friday in the cardiac intensive-care unit of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, a spokesman said. He had quadruple coronary bypass surgery on Thursday. *(Reuters)*

William Cockell, a retired admiral and deputy undersecretary of defense, has been named by President Ronald Reagan to head the National Security Council's defense policy staff. Mr. Cockell replaces Ronald H. Lehman, an arms negotiator in Geneva. *(UPI)*

American Says Soviet Space Probes Will 'Hop' Across a Martian Moon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the latest disclosure of the Soviet Union's ambitious plans for space exploration, an American scientist has described a project in which two basketball-sized Soviet probes would hop about the surface of Phobos, largest of the two moons of Mars.

Dr. James W. Head, professor of geological sciences at Brown University, said the hoppers would be dropped from a spacecraft hovering 160 feet (48 meters) above the surface. He said the experiment was scheduled for 1989.

Professor Head has collaborated with the Russians in their space program and is helping plan for the U.S. Mars Observer mission, which is scheduled to follow the Phobos landing. He described the hoppers at a conference organized by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and held at the National Academy of Sciences.

Because of the weak gravity on Phobos, spring-loaded rods on the hoppers should be able to propel them on 130-foot jumps. The hoppers would right themselves like beetles and then observe for seven minutes at each site. Over three hours they are expected to cover more than a mile.

"I have to believe the Bolshoi Ballet was in on their design," Dr. Head said.

The hoppers are to measure magnetism, gravity and the composition and mechanical properties of the surface of Phobos. The instruments will include a television camera, an X-ray fluorescence spectrometer to measure soil composition, and a temperature probe to be driven into the soil.

MARS: *U.S., Soviet Discuss Voyage*

(Continued from Page 1)

new position to Burton I. Edelson, director of space science and applications for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, during Mr. Edelson's visit to Moscow in connection with Halley's Comet events. Mr. Sagdeyev said specifically that SDI was no longer linked to peaceful space issues, according to Mr. Edelson.

About the same time, Soviet officials separated the space defense system from negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. And they subsequently have dropped their insistence that the initiative be banned before considering a new strategic arms agreement.

U.S. officials, who said that Mr. Sagdeyev and other Soviet scientists have repeated the new Soviet position to several U.S. scientists, are seeking official Soviet confirmation through diplomatic channels in hopes of developing a new space agreement for the summit talks. "We're still interested in it if they are," a senior official said.

The U.S. and Soviet space programs plan several new Mars missions in the next few years, well before any joint landing and recovery project, which could be coordinated under a new U.S.-Soviet agreement. Those include a Soviet flight to a Martian moon, Phobos, in 1988 and a U.S. flight to put an observer orbiter around Mars in 1990.

The 26 experiments on board the 1988 Soviet flight are to include a laser whose beam is meant to penetrate the surface of Phobos repeatedly while another instrument analyzes the resulting debris of information about Phobos's chemical composition.

Nuclear Wastes Polluting Site in U.S., Study Says

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Highly radioactive and toxic wastes from more than three decades of nuclear bomb production are polluting soil and water at a nuclear fuel plant in South Carolina, according to a private study based on Department of Energy documents.

The study also said that an earthquake or explosion at the Savannah River Plant could release huge amounts of radiation. Damages could run into thousands of deaths and billions of dollars, it said.

Further, the study said the plant was so polluted already that even without a catastrophic accident it had become "a national sacrifice area" and threatened an aquifer underlying parts of four states.

"The way the government has been going about generating and storing high-level waste is obsolete and hazardous," said Robert Alvarez, one of the authors of the study.

The Savannah River Plant, near Aiken, is owned by the Department of Energy and operated by Du Pont Co. The 300-square mile (780-square-kilometer) complex is the country's main source of plutonium and uranium for bombs.

David S. Devane, the chief spokesman for the Department of Energy, said this week that the department had just received the study and had not had time for a thorough review.

"Our preliminary look does not show any evidence that we can see of unsafe acts or procedures," he said on Wednesday night.

Mr. Devane said the wastes are "presently being stored on an interim basis in a safe and environmentally responsible way."

"We also have a major construction project to solidify the waste, that was approved by Congress, following completion of all the required environmental documentation and scientific peer review," he said.

The study was released Wednesday by the Environmental Policy Institute, a nonprofit conservation group in Washington. It was based on research and records of the Department of Energy and Du Pont.

The environmental group obtained most of the information through requests under the Freedom of Information Act, congressional queries and a lawsuit against the department.

The plant stores 27 million gallons (103 million liters) of waste in 51 tanks, many of which require continuous cooling to prevent them from boiling over. A similar military facility in Hanford, Washington, has a larger volume of wastes, but the waste at Savannah River is more radioactive.

The most radioactive civilian waste, spent fuel from nuclear power plants, is in solid form. In contrast, the military waste at Savannah River is liquid and is considered more vulnerable to release.

In addition, much of the radiation that would come from an accidental leak at a nuclear power plant would lose its radioactivity in days or weeks. But nearly all the waste at Savannah River will be radioactive for centuries or millenia.

Dr. Arjun Makhijani, the study's main author, said: "An explosion or earthquake rupturing these nuclear waste tanks would probably be more severe than Bhopal and have much more severe long-term consequences." His reference was to the gas leak in Bhopal, India, in 1984 that killed an estimated 2,000 people.

The five-year study found that since the plant was opened 33 years ago geologists have increased their assessment of the likelihood of a major earthquake there. In addition, the study notes, many of the 51 tanks in which the waste is stored have developed cracks and might not withstand the seismic stress for which they were designed.

Even in the absence of an external trigger like an earthquake, the institute said, the wastes could be released in an explosion of the hydrogen gas they emit.

Government estimates say it is exceedingly unlikely that enough safety systems will fail to allow such an accident, but the environmental group says the statistics on which the estimates are based are flawed because they omit tens of thousands of incidents.

In addition, the report said the Department of Energy records were contradictory on whether explosions already have occurred and on the exact composition of the wastes, including the amount of plutonium they contain.

The institute's report said "surprisingly primitive" waste-handling methods already had raised worker exposure. It cited an internal Du Pont study in 1976 that found more than a dozen workers at the plant had contracted leukemia, more than double the expected rate.

The report called for outside regulation of the Department of Energy, and the elimination of liability limits on accidents, as an incentive to safety.

Reuter-United Press International

Gerry Sikorski, left, a Democrat of Minnesota, and John Bryant, a Democrat of Texas, peeped into a box at a model of a secret jet during House hearings on a loss of documents.

Lockheed Tells Congress It Can't Trace 1,000 Documents on Ultrasecret Plane

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of Lockheed Corp. says that the aircraft company has lost or misplaced more than a thousand secret documents concerning a jet fighter so sensitive that the Pentagon will not even concede it exists.

"Our internal laxness is inexcusable," said Lawrence O. Kitchen, Lockheed's chairman and chief executive officer, before a House of Representatives subcommittee on Thursday.

Witnesses said there was no evidence that any of the documents about the "Stealth" fighter, designed to elude enemy radar, had fallen into the hands of foreign agents.

Representative John D. Dingell, a Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the subcommittee, asserted in June that hundreds of classified documents, some relating to the F-19, the secret jet's official designation, were missing.

Mr. Kitchen told the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the House Energy and Commerce Committee: "Preliminary indications are that there has been no actual compromise of classified material."

Robert M. Sims, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said at a Pentagon news conference that while there was no evidence the secret material had reached a foreign power, "Obviously an inability to account for the documents internally makes it difficult, in fact impossible, to know if such compromises have occurred."

One of the documents was "top secret," the rest "secret."

A total of 1,460 documents from Lockheed's California aircraft plant could not be found by the system meant to trace secret material, according to investigators from the General Accounting Office.

In a Lockheed search for 235 documents, 224 were accounted for but the whereabouts of 11 was "unresolved." That second audit is continuing, the subcommittee was told.

Officials of the General Accounting Office said that the Department of Defense should bear part of the blame for the problem. They said that the Pentagon enforced much better security for weapon programs known to Congress and the public than for an estimated 8,000 military contracts whose existence is officially denied.

Sources knowledgable about the program said it involved a Lockheed project for the Covert Survivable In-Weather Reconnaissance Strike aircraft, or CSIRS, sometimes described as the F-19 fighter. The plane, under production since 1984, is not the same as a Stealth bomber, or Advanced Technology Bomber, being developed by the Northrop Corp.

The CSIRS fighter, 40 of which may be operational, is said to be at Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas, Nevada. The plane, transported to other bases inside large C-5 cargo planes for secrecy, has "low observable" materials and shapes that give a very small radar image.

Witnesses testified Thursday that in 1983 a Lockheed employee smuggled blueprints, evidently of the Stealth fighter, out of the California plant in a rolled-up newspaper and showed them to his girlfriend and estranged wife. The girlfriend reported the incident. The documents were recovered and the employee was discharged.

The hearing on Thursday was marked by acrimony and clashes.

Mr. Dingell and several other subcommittee members suggested that some Lockheed employees might have been guilty of intending to deceive U.S. Air Force and General Accounting Office auditors by submitting papers this year indicating that the missing documents had been destroyed in earlier years.

Two employees of the security protection office at Lockheed's California plant testified they had been instructed on how to do this and had been given sample document destruction forms.

The two men, George E. Pointon and John P. Kolback, said they were made "organizational pariahs" after their immediate superiors learned they passed on information about the problem to the subcommittee last spring.

They later met with Mr. Kitchen who said Thursday their jobs would be protected.

The Lockheed chairman said the document destruction forms had been misused and that his company had "not maintained proper administrative control over classified documents."

U.S. Indicts 19 Persons For Military Kickbacks

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Nineteen persons and one company have been indicted on charges of giving or receiving bribes in exchange for U.S. military contracts.

Those indicted Thursday included employees of some of the best-known U.S. military contractors, but the military contractors themselves were not accused of misconduct.

The kickbacks, which ranged from less than $2,000 to as much as $70,000 for one person, did not relate to the award of prime contracts by the Defense Department. Rather, they purportedly occurred a step later, as the prime contractor purchased supplies or awarded subcontracts to other companies.

Typically, an employee responsible for purchasing goods and services for a prime contractor agreed to award a subcontract in exchange for money paid under the table. In Thursday's indictments, which related to dozens of payments, the sums ranged from 4.5 percent to 10 percent of the value of the subcontract.

The indictments, announced here by Robert C. Bonner, the U.S. attorney in Los Angeles, were by far the largest group of indictments delivered so far in a crackdown in recent years on kickbacks involving large military contractors in southern California.

Mr. Bonner described bribery and kickbacks as "a cancer on the defense industry," and said that an investigation was continuing and that further indictments were expected.

"These cases are the result of the largest, most sweeping investigation ever undertaken into defense industry bribery and kickbacks," he said. "The corrupt practice of giving kickbacks on defense subcontracts is a disgrace."

The programs affected included the space shuttle; the B-1 bomber; the F-15, F-16 and F-18 fighter planes; the Strategic Defense Initiative; and a classified contract held by the Lockheed Corp.

"These cases indicate that the corrupt practice of giving kickbacks on defense subcontracts is a widespread and longstanding practice that corrupts the defense subcontracting process," Mr. Bonner said.

"These crimes inflate the prices the government must pay for defense," he said, "and they destroy competition in the marketplace for defense subcontracts."

Mr. Bonner cited the Hughes Aircraft Co. and Rockwell International Corp. for their cooperation in the investigation. The only company indicted Thursday was a machine shop owned by Louis Tury, Jr., a councilman for the city of Rosemead, a Los Angeles suburb.

Mr. Tury, who was mayor of Rosemead at the time of the reported misconduct, was also indicted. He is charged with paying more than $20,000 between 1980 and 1984 to Richard F. Herbert, a former vice president of Teledyne Camera Systems Inc., in exchange for receiving contract awards. Mr. Herbert was convicted last year in another kickback case and was not indicted again.

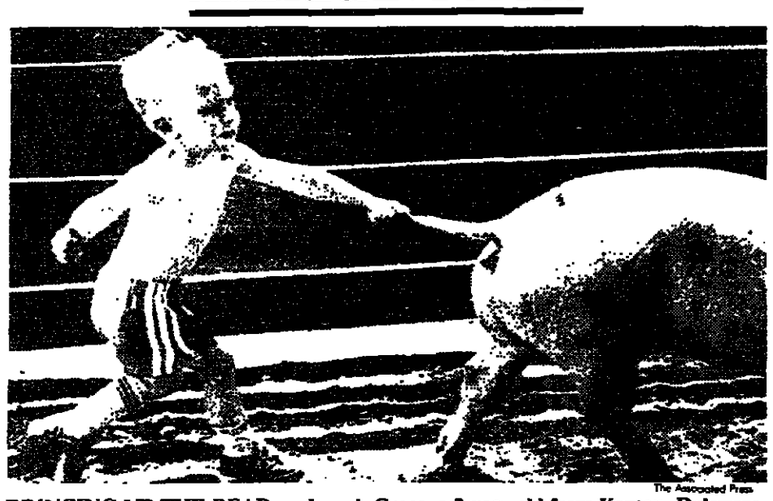
The indictments and informations, as they are called in instances that did not go through a grand jury, are expected to strengthen the prospects of legislation pending in Congress to strengthen federal anti-kickback statutes and increase the penalties for such violations.

The sponsor of the legislation, Senator Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat, said, "The number of indictments, and the range of weapons systems involved, show what a huge threat these kinds of kickbacks are to our national security, and they show the importance of giving law enforcement officials all the tools we can to combat the problem."

The indictments, which relate to four separate, reportedly fraudulent schemes, are the result of a joint investigation by the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service of the Defense Department.

The investigation, named Operation Defcon, apparently for defense contracts, is continuing.

AMERICAN TOPICS



The Associated Press

BRINGING UP THE REAR — Joseph Gross, a 3-year-old from Kenton, Delaware, twisted a pig's tail in hopes of persuading it to enter a stall at the state fair at Harrington.

Two Noncandidates And One Perennial

President Ronald Reagan advocates a repeal of the constitutional amendment limiting a president to two terms, arguing that it reduces a president's effectiveness in his second term. But he insists that any change would not apply to him.

Now Representative Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, has opened a drive to get the amendment repealed and to nominate Mr. Reagan for a third term. But Albert R. Brashear, a White House spokesman, said the president would not run for a third term even if the repeal efforts were successful.

In Detroit, Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., has reiterated his refusal to be drafted to run for president in 1988, saying, "There are no circumstances under which I'd change my mind."

He has written letters disavowing any activity on his behalf to the Federal Election Commission in Washington and to a committee that was formed to draft him as a Democratic presidential contender. Committee members said they would continue their efforts anyway.

In Minnesota, Harold E. Stassen, 79, a former governor and a perennial Republican candidate for president, is running for Congress in his home district, which has not elected a Republican since 1946. He said that his last three presidential campaigns, in 1976, 1980 and 1984, were staged mainly "to make a statement about my views." This time, Mr. Stassen said, "I'm going to campaign to win."

Short Takes

Aliens who enter the United States through fraudulent marriages to American citizens would be stopped in their tracks by a bill approved unanimously by the Senate immigration subcommittee and sent to the Judiciary Committee. It would require that immigrant spouses be married for two years before applying for permanent residence. The waiting period currently exists. Senator Paul Simon, the Illinois Democrat who sponsored the bill, estimated that 50,000 aliens gain entry each year through fake marriages. The bill provides penalties of up to five years in prison and fines of $250,000.

Shunning trips to Europe this summer because of terrorism, Chernobyl and the declining dollar, Americans were supposed to crumb into their cars and tour the U.S. Boston, the Grand Canyon and central Florida are having banner years. But visits to Glacier National Park are off by 22 percent, and lesser declines have been reported at Yellowstone, Mount Rushmore, and Rocky Mountain and Great Lakes resorts, U.S. News & World Report magazine cited widespread bad weather and weak farm-state economies. Candice Collins, a spokeswoman for the Provincetown Chamber of Commerce on Cape Cod, said, "Everyone stayed away thinking they would never get a room here."

Although the nationwide 55-mph (90 kph) speed limit enacted in 1974 is increasingly ignored, a shrinking majority of Americans still favor it, according to a Gallup poll: 66 percent, compared to 73 percent after the Arab oil embargo in 1973 and a peak of 81 percent in 1980. The survey showed that those who support the law believe it saves lives.

When Trathony Griffin, 20, of Bellport, New York, tried to snatch a woman's purse in broad daylight on a Long Island street, he was wearing nothing but sneakers and a headband. He fled as passers-by did double takes and automobile drivers screeched to a halt. Police had no trouble chasing down a man matching everybody's description: no clothes. According to detectives, Mr. Griffin said he decided to go naked so that a victim wouldn't be able to describe his clothing.

— Compiled by **ARTHUR HIGBEE**

Senator Says CIA to Give Indirect Aid to 'Contras'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency intends to provide Nicaraguan rebels with indirect support worth $400 million in addition to a request for $100 million in direct aid now before Congress, according to the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd.

Mr. Byrd, of West Virginia, said in a speech on the Senate floor Wednesday that he had independently confirmed a Newsweek magazine report that the CIA was preparing to give the rebels "covert logistical support, training, communications and intelligence worth the equivalent of $400 million."

"This information was verified by a responsible American Embassy official in Honduras on July 7, 1986," he said.

Mr. Byrd quoted the official as saying that the CIA would purchase materials that would be turned over to the rebels, but to which the CIA would retain legal title.

"This would appear to be a kind of capital investment program," Mr. Byrd said.

He said it indicated "a level of potential American involvement that the American people are not aware of," adding: "I have certainly not been appraised of, nor my colleagues."

The House of Representatives approved on June 25 President Ronald Reagan's request for $100 million in mostly military aid for the rebels, known as "contras," who seek to overthrow the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. The aid package is pending before the Senate.

■ Rebel Leaders Fired On

Top Nicaraguan rebel leaders were attacked late Thursday in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by unknown assailants who fired grenades and machine guns at the home of a wealthy Nicaraguan, Reuters reported from Tegucigalpa, quoting rebel supporters and witnesses.

The Honduran authorities said that several people who were attending a meeting at the home were wounded. They said they were looking into the possibility that the Nicaraguan government was behind the attack.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Embassy, Juan José Membreno, denied that Nicaragua was responsible. He attributed the attack to an internal struggle within the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the rebel group that is based in Honduras.

It was the first major attack on officials of the rebel group in the Honduran capital since 1980, when the group's commander, Pablo Emilio Salazar, known as Comandante Bravo, was tortured and killed in a Tegucigalpa home by anonymous killers.

Among the rebel leaders at the meeting Thursday were Enrique Bermúdez, the group's military commander; Aristides Sánchez, a member of its directorate; and about nine field commanders, according to José Tefel, a rebel supporter at whose home the meeting was held.

However, a spokesman for the rebel group, Carlos Icaza, denied that Mr. Bermúdez was at the meeting and said only one person was wounded, a Honduran employee in the home.

Fritz Lipmann, Researcher In Metabolism, Dies in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Fritz Albert Lipmann, 87, a German-born biochemist whose research provided the basis for understanding how cells convert food into energy, died Thursday in a hospital in Poughkeepsie, New York, after a short illness.

In 1953, Dr. Lipmann was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Sir Hans Adolph Krebs of Britain, a German-born biochemist, for the discovery of coenzyme A, one of the most important substances in the body's metabolism.

The substance aids in converting fatty acids, steroids, amino acids and hemoglobins into energy.

He also was awarded the National Medal of Science, the highest U.S. award for scientific achievement, in 1966.

Dr. Lipmann joined the faculty of Rockefeller University in 1957 and was named a professor emeritus in 1970. He operated a laboratory there and conducted research until shortly before his death, according to a university spokesman.

It was while working at Harvard University in 1945 that he first isolated coenzyme A.

Fernand Pouillon, 74, Redesigned Marseille Port

RIGNAC, France (UPI) — Fernand Pouillon, 74, a French architect who renovated the Marseille waterfront, died at his home in central France, officials here said Friday.

Mr. Pouillon, who died Thursday, was perhaps best known for his transformation of Marseille's rundown waterfront into a pedestrian and residential area in 1948.

The architect was convicted in 1963 for his involvement in an embezzlement scandal over a housing project in the Paris suburbs. He served three years in prison and was exiled to Algeria in 1966, where he completed several government projects. He was granted amnesty in 1971, and named to the French Legion of Honor in 1984.

■ *Other deaths:*

Adelyn Dohme Breeskin, 90, senior curatorial adviser at the National Museum of American Art in Washington and a champion of contemporary art, Thursday of kidney failure at a hospital near Lake Garda in Italy.

Clyde Mortimer Newhouse, 66, president of Newhouse Galleries Inc. of New York, Tuesday at a New York hospital after a long illness.

On Østergade since 1869.
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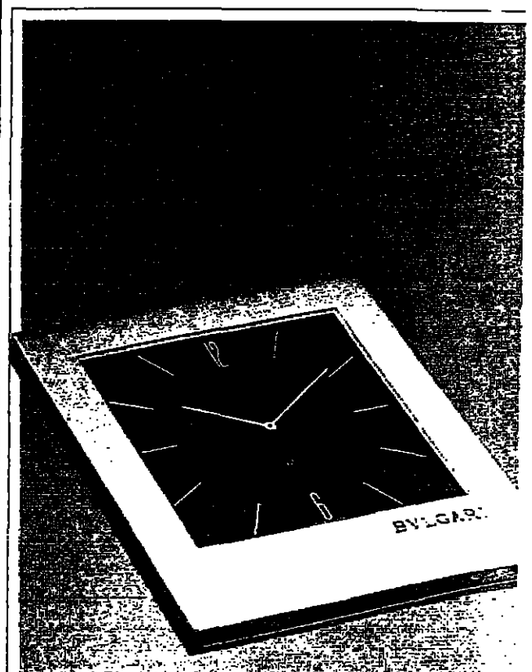

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Henry Kissinger in "For the Record: Selected Statements 1977-1980"

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

هكذا من الأصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

On Bonn's Shoulders

Officials in Washington complain bitterly that neither Japan nor West Germany is shouldering its economic responsibilities. The United States did indeed support the world economy for nearly four years (though by methods that ultimately painted it into a corner, with deficits in the budget and in foreign trade that proved unsustainable). It is up to the two next strongest non-Communist economic powers to take over the running. Washington doubts that they will do so without major policy changes. Japan and West Germany intend to change nothing.

Economic activity in both countries, as in America, has been weak in recent months. Conditions in Japan, particularly, would seem to merit policy changes, not just through a lowering of interest rates, as Washington urges — the Bank of Japan probably will have to reduce its rates soon to brake the ascent of the yen — but through relaxed fiscal policy. Unfortunately, Yasuhiro Nakasone, fresh from electoral triumph, has just decreed a fourth year of budget austerity.

The case for action by Bonn is less clear. Many analysts, inside and outside West Germany, now expect growth this year to fall well below the official targets. The government, however, remains tenaciously optimistic, asserting that the economy will grow suitably without any policy change — that unemployment will fall and that imports will rise faster than exports. Significantly, this opinion is now shared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which has often been skeptical about similar assertions in the past.

When the aim is for the West German economy to grow fast enough to reduce joblessness but without relying too heavily on exports, the first thing to inspect is not the movement of gross national product but that of domestic demand — the purchases West Germans make. Here a healthy 4 percent is envisaged this year and next. This would be a welcome change from the near-stagnation of the first half of the 1980s. The assumption is that the rise of real incomes will be boosted by stable prices (helped by the windfall of falling oil prices) and that the extra income will be spent, not saved. If this were to happen, it probably would represent about as big a change of trend as an economy can absorb at one go.

Whether it will happen without a policy shift is uncertain. The West German business climate still appears depressed: and though consumer confidence is rising, this has not led to a marked increase in spending. It would seem fair to give Bonn the benefit of the doubt — but on the understanding that if the next two months do not reveal a new buoyancy in domestic demand, policies will have to be changed to induce it.

The West German economy certainly will come under the microscope when the economic leaders of the non-Communist world meet in Washington in late September. Bonn grumbles, with some cause, that other governments grumble against it systematically. But the microscope will not be put away: A prosperous West German economy, based on rising domestic spending rather than mounting external surpluses, is essential to prosperity in Europe, and thus in the world. This is as true today as when John Maynard Keynes argued it after both world wars.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A Useful Beginning

The summit meeting of Morocco's King Hassan II and Shimon Peres of Israel was being written off in many quarters, including some in Israel, even before it ended. The hard-pressed king is only trying to earn points in Washington, it was said; lame duck Peres is looking for a diplomatic splash to extend his lease on the prime minister's office. It was observed that the king asked his guest to endorse the two broad Arab demands — that Israel deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization and withdraw from occupied lands — and Mr. Peres said no. "Since you refuse those two fundamental priorities," the king said, "let's stop and say goodbye."

But did anyone expect "fundamental" change in two days? Or expect either man to act against his political interests? The meeting would have been useful enough just to show that, nearly a decade after Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, a second Arab leader has the courage and maturity to accept direct and acknowledged meetings with Israel. Only by this method can progress come, and not only for Israelis. They have a surpassing interest in demonstrating that, when a channel is opened, Arabs at the other end are rewarded for their pains.

A minuet took place over the king's effort to provide himself political cover by drawing about him an Arab League mandate. In receiving Mr. Peres at the front door, he clearly was conducting the national policy of a sovereign state, one whose special situation has drawn it toward civility with Israel even though a formal state of belligerency still holds. But the king also has the status of being chairman of the last Arab summit meeting, at Fez in 1982, and so he was in a position to carry to Mr. Peres the Arab peace proposal adopted at that time. From an official Israeli perspective, the Fez plan has more minuses than pluses; no negotiations are known to have taken place on it after 1982. But as part of the bargaining before and at his meeting in Morocco, Mr. Peres agreed, in a coveted joint statement, to have his talks with the king described as "devoted essentially" to a study of Fez.

Arab-Israeli peace-making has been at a low ebb — too low for either side to ignore even modest possibilities now. The peace between Jerusalem and Cairo is "cold." The bargaining connection that King Hussein of Jordan tried to make with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, never got made. Syria, which this week broke relations with Morocco, remains set in hard-line concrete. The United States seems to have retreated to the diplomatic sidelines in the area, disappointing those Arabs and others who regard Washington as the necessary catalyst but leaving others saying that Arabs and Israelis must make peace for themselves. This is the uncertain but intriguing context in which the Morocco meeting falls.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Russian Rambo

Feel the slow burn: There is the enemy, and so little to be done about it.

Now see Rambo. Bam! Slash! The Soviet aggressors are gone; wasted. How satisfying. How unlike the superpower rivalry.

On both sides. As it happens, the all-American Rambo translates smashingly into Russian. After months of denouncing Rambo and his kind of Sylvester Stallone commandos, the Russians have joined him. Now Mikhail Nozhkin, the star of Moscow's summer hit, "Solo Voyage," is shooting, stabbing, outwitting and outfighting American bad guys, and Soviet crowds love it. Ah, that feeling, for them too.

How much better than mincing along in constrained Cold War hostility. No more arid talks. No more talk about whether to have arid talks. No more weapons built not to be used. No more aggression restrained because the other side might do something too awful to risk. Just the clean fist to the jaw. The satisfying rattle of the machine gun held hip-high. The job finished.

While the political leaders dither, the movie makers turn out the action. It may lack subtlety, as several Muscovites complained of "Solo Voyage" (and not a few Americans complain about its Western progenitors), but star wars on film are far less unnerving than star wars in space.

Besides, as those summer sizzlers keep rolling, and the tough-but-compassionate heroes exhaust themselves, who knows what cathartic fantasy the future might bring? Maybe the clear-eyed truce will be the Christmas blockbuster.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Mideast: No Peace Tomorrow

Symbols matter in the Middle East, and the picture of Israel's leader shaking hands with a crowned descendant of the prophet is a symbol of hope. The Arab response has been remarkably muted. Only Syria immediately snapped its ties with Morocco. Egypt applauded. Jordan mumbled. Saudi Arabia climbed on to its usual fence. Even Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization bided his time.

More and more Arabs are coming to accept the reality of Israel. A decade ago, it would have been unthinkable for King Hassan, having publicly welcomed an Israeli leader to his summer palace, to remain chairman of the Arab League. If he stays in that seat, the symbol will glitter even brighter. But the chances of turning this change of mood into a Middle East peace treaty are still as misty as ever.

Perhaps King Hussein of Jordan, behind his knowing-nothing-about-it ambiguity, is hoping the Morocco-Israel meeting could pave the way for a Jordan-Israel one. King Hussein has for the time being given up on Mr. Arafat. [The king] knows he needs a Palestinian of stature to join him in any negotiation with Israel. No such figure is in sight. That is why the signs of a broadening Arab recognition of Israel, though welcome, do not point to peace tomorrow.

— The Economist (London).

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OPINION

Thatcher's Rejection of Sanctions: A Tactical Stance?

By Philip Geyelin

LONDON — "Sanctions Shift Signals by Howe" — The Times. "Howe Signals Policy Shift on Sanctions" — The Guardian. "Sir Geoffrey Signals a Shift in Britain's South African Policy" — The Wall Street Journal's European edition. The Daily Telegraph story said the British foreign secretary had "signaled the government's more flexible line" with the prime minister sitting quietly by.

Flexible? Impossible, you say — not Margaret Thatcher in retreat, under fire. Not the Iron Lady who broke a bitter British coal strike and won the Falklands War. Yet that was the message in one day's headlines only two weeks after a flurry of Thatcher interviews had shown her to be moralistic, melodramatic, unyielding, contemptuous of any thinking contrary to her own.

You have to wonder how the longest-serving, most experienced political leader in the Western world got caught up in this political and diplomatic donnybrook. All at once she seems at war with the Commonwealth, at odds with Buckingham Palace, at apparent cross purposes with her foreign secretary, out of step with most of Europe and in the pocket, so to speak, of the commercial self-interests of a minority of her party.

The short explanation is that appearances outrun reality; the "shift" is illusory. The constitutional crisis has been overdone. Mrs. Thatcher's isolation is more tactical than real. A careful reading of her recent pronouncements leaves her more running room than you might suppose.

Semantics and sloppy shorthand have confused the issue. The catchword "sanctions" has been taken to mean everything from withdrawing military attachés and placing embargoes on arms and computer sales (already done with Mrs. Thatcher's approval) to the European Community's standby package of boycotts on coal, steel and gold coins and a clampdown on new investment. None of this does Mrs. Thatcher "exclude." She is almost certainly prepared to accept all of it in due course under the euphemism of "further measures."

This popular catchword covers "general, punitive sanctions" that Mrs. Thatcher has been shouting out against. These would be comprehensive, to include all of South Africa's significant trading partners and commercial connections, culminating conceivably in an international naval blockade that would be impossible to arrange — or apply.

But appearances matter. That is why Mrs. Thatcher's performance of late may be more properly the concern of American policy-makers assigned to worry about how Britain fits into established concepts of nuclear deterrents and dependable Atlantic partnership. Her policies and those of her Conservative government fit the concepts nicely. Those of her principal opposition, the Labor Party, which leans toward unilateral nuclear disarmament and the removal of American forces from British bases, do not.

So American strategists must consider the political fortunes of the Conservatives — which were bleak enough before the uproar over South Africa. It understates things to say that the South African brouhaha has not helped. To the contrary, it has reinforced a developing perception — reflected in polls, in the press and among a gamut of analysts — that the Thatcher government may already be a burnt-out case, with general elections possible next spring and certain to be held no later than 1988.

This collapse is more astonishing when you consider that the prime minister capped her initial election victory in 1979 with a landslide re-election in 1983 that gave her a mammoth parliamentary majority. Three years later, the Conservatives lag badly behind the aggregate opposition of Labor and the Alliance, the combination of the old Liberal Party and the new Social Democrats.

A full understanding of what has happened would require a deeper look into the British social and political condition than is necessary for the point at hand: Whatever the cause — be it an excess of arrogance and insensitivity, an overblown sense of importance borne of seniority in office, an inherent, schoolteacher's sense of rightness, or simply tired Tory blood — Prime Minister Thatcher seems to be squandering her most important political asset.

It is the opposite of the asset of her co-ideologist in Washington. Ronald Reagan rules with a laid-back charm that almost effortlessly invites trust and confidence. Mrs. Thatcher rules best by the sense she conveys of discipline, command, control.

If that is what is slipping away, let it be noted that Mrs. Thatcher's second-best asset remains intact. She is blessed and buttressed by an opposition whose general disarray gives disharmony in the Democratic Party in the United States the look of solidarity. So Thatcher & Co. cannot be too readily written off. But neither can her South African performance be disentangled from her domestic political prospects. It is likely to weigh far more heavily on the internal affairs of Britain than on the internal affairs of South Africa.

Washington Post Writers Group.

In Stockholm, Hope for an East-West Security Accord

By Robert L. Barry

The writer heads the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

STOCKHOLM — For nearly three years, East and West have been negotiating in Stockholm to find practical ways to increase the openness and predictability of military activities in Europe, and thus to reduce the risk of conventional war and impede the use of force for political intimidation. The 35-nation Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe adjourns Sept. 19. From the evidence of the latest meetings, held last week, there is a fair chance that the conference will meet its deadline and produce the first East-West security accord since 1979.

The final few weeks in Stockholm will reveal much about Soviet intentions not only at the conference but also in more ambitious and demanding arms control forums.

Because this conference is an integral part of the Helsinki process, which also covers such central issues as human rights, the outcome here could serve as a weather vane for the broader East-West relationship.

East and West are following two very different approaches at the Stockholm conference. The countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the neutral and nonaligned states, have sought to negotiate detailed measures for the forecasting, notification and observation of military exercises, so as to increase predictability and hence stability in European military affairs.

The Warsaw Pact nations initially resisted this approach, favoring general political declarations such as a promise not to use force. They viewed concrete measures and the underlying principle of greater openness on military affairs with suspicion, claiming that the intent was to reveal their military secrets. Failing to win support for this approach, however, the East bloc gradually has set aside most of its declaratory measures and begun drafting concrete measures.

The question is whether Moscow will adopt measures of real military significance. The signs are promising.

The question now is whether the East bloc actually will adopt and implement the measures of real military significance. The signs are promising. The East has begun to engage in intensive negotiations on such complex issues as thresholds for notification of ground-force activities and ways to observe exercises. Difficult questions such as the handling of air activities, which had been blocking progress, have been resolved.

Still at stake is the central issue of verification. Any Stockholm agreement, however substantive, would be seriously undercut unless every state involved could assure itself that all others were living up to the agreement. The only means available to all conference participants is on-site inspection of a suspected activity by specialists from the state that has doubts about it.

The Soviet Union has accepted publicly the principle of inspection for verification in arms reduction talks, including the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear and space issues and the multilateral talks on chemical arms going on in Geneva, and the Vienna talks on conventional forces.

Inspection in the context of the Stockholm conference, where the United States proposes visits to operating areas and not to sensitive installations such as garrisons or nuclear sites, would be far less intrusive and demanding. Thus, Stockholm offers the Soviets a relatively painless way to begin to translate their declared acceptance of verification by inspection into military terms.

Recent public statements indicate that the Soviets have decided to accept inspection in practice as well as in principle in Stockholm, although there is not yet definite evidence of such a decision at the table.

The question of East-bloc seriousness on verification is important now because the Soviet Union and its allies are publicly sponsoring a flurry of new arms control proposals, including a proposal for a new negotiation on a vast scale covering all conventional forces in Europe.

Yet even as they offer these sweeping new vistas, the Soviets and their allies have failed to use the existing, more modest, but more realistic forums in Stockholm and Vienna to begin building the political atmosphere necessary before any more radical plan for conventional arms reduction could be credible.

In Stockholm, the Soviet leadership has a chance to show that it really wants effective arms control and that it is willing to accept the requisite verification. As the West ponders ambitious new ventures in conventional arms control, the East bloc's willingness to facilitate an agreement in the Stockholm talks must be a major consideration.

International Herald Tribune.

Genscher in Moscow: Toward a Non-Separate Peace

By Jan Reifenberg

GENEVA — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Moscow earlier this week was an important event in Soviet-West German relations. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has never had the kind of warm relationship with Moscow that the country's socialist governments enjoyed at the height of Ostpolitik and détente, is anxious to get on better terms with Mikhail Gorbachev. This has become all the more desirable because of the recent progress in Soviet-American negotiations on arms control.

Mr. Genscher is convinced that Europe, and especially West Germany, can make a crucial contribution in seeking to extend the area of negotiation from the central strategic issues, which are the domain of the superpowers, to regional matters directly affecting Europe.

He sees the Stockholm talks on confidence-building measures, the Vienna conference on Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction in Central Europe and the Geneva talks on chemical weapons as fertile areas in which European security interests can be pursued.

There is a strong element of national hope and ambition in Mr. Genscher's attitude: In his view, West Germany has a special responsibility for maintaining peace and defusing potential conflict in Europe. He believes that the Germans, as well as other Europeans, have an obligation to help bolster the negotiations between the superpowers by what he calls "flanking measures" in Stockholm, Vienna and Geneva.

Mr. Genscher believes that Germany, for the Russians, remains the key to Europe, and that Bonn, as a major member of the Atlantic alliance and the European Community, will always occupy a central place in Soviet political and strategic thinking.

At the same time, Mr. Genscher believes, there cannot be a separate West German policy vis-à-vis the East. Behind all the ritual expressions of esteem for Bonn's role in the alliance that one hears in West European capitals, there always looms the unspoken fear of a German go-it-alone policy toward the Soviet Union.

This remains a nightmare because of past history and because any drift of the Federal Republic into the Soviet orbit — be it only psychological — would fundamentally alter the balance of power in Europe and create a state of permanent insecurity on the dividing line between the two worlds.

Some politicians on the left wing of the Social Democratic Party and some positions taken by the Greens party have created the suspicion that the doors to German neutralism are already wide open. But this is misleading. In spite of fears — voiced most often in Paris — about German neutralism, it has been shown repeatedly that most West Germans know how their security and freedom are assured: by membership both in the Atlantic alliance and in the European Community, and by the close French-German relationship that is, perhaps, the most important postwar development in Europe.

It is natural that the West Germans should feel a particularly strong desire for a relaxation of East-West tensions. One of their most important goals, the normalization of relations with East Germany, can be achieved only if tensions between Washington and Moscow are kept in check.

At the same time, Mr. Genscher insists upon the maintenance of existing arms control treaties, that it advocates the continuing observation of SALT-2, and that it hopes both superpowers will continue to respect the limitations imposed by the anti-ballistic missile treaty. It is for this reason that West Germans welcome any sign of successful negotiations.

After his Moscow talks, Mr. Genscher remarked in a visibly sober mood that he and Mr. Gorbachev had touched on many common concerns but also "on points on which we differ." The Russians certainly tried to use Mr. Genscher's visit to play their European card.

Whatever he does and says as foreign minister, Mr. Genscher always keeps an eye on the domestic political interests of his Free Democratic Party. He is often criticized by right-wingers in the Christian Democratic Party and their Bavarian sister party who regard him as "soft" vis-à-vis the East. There is no evidence to bear out these charges.

Mr. Genscher knows very well that West Germany is a medium-sized power dwarfed by the nuclear giants. Both he and Chancellor Kohl want to win next January's national elections. They need to prove that West Germany is playing an important role in the negotiations on a second Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. The aim is to strengthen European as well as American security.

This policy requires the utmost realism in the face of existing power relationships as well as constant proof of West Germany's commitment to the Atlantic alliance. There simply are no separate ways.

The writer is diplomatic correspondent for the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

When Tears Flow From Iron Eyes

By Owen Harries

WASHINGTON — I once saw Margaret Thatcher weep. It was in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1979, during the Commonwealth heads of government conference that, after a fashion, settled the Rhodesian question and led to the creation of the independent state of Zimbabwe.

At the time, Mrs. Thatcher had been prime minister of Britain for only a few months. She had assumed office committed to protecting the interests of Rhodesia's white-settler community. At Lusaka she was pressured to go back on that commitment. Finally, reluctantly, she did so.

I was at the conference as an adviser and speechwriter for Malcolm Fraser, who was then prime minister of Australia. Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary then, has been given most of the credit for the Lusaka settlement, and particularly for bringing Mrs. Thatcher around. But Mr. Fraser and his foreign minister, Andrew Peacock, played a major if less heralded part in deciding the outcome (most of the heralding having been done by British commentators).

As it happens, it was at an Australian party at the end of the conference that Mrs. Thatcher broke down — the last straw being her discovery that the agreement had been leaked prematurely to the press, preventing her from breaking the delicate news of her capitulation in her own terms.

That episode comes to mind at this time not merely as a piece of interesting history but also because the question of whether Mrs. Thatcher will change her mind on another southern African issue has become critical. And Malcolm Fraser, as a co-chairman of the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group, is once again an important actor in the drama.

That group initially was organized to achieve a negotiation among the black, mixed-race and white communities in South Africa. But having decided that the South African government is intransigent, it has become a leading advocate of a tough line in dealing with Pretoria. Mr. Fraser, a man of powerful will who is implacably opposed to apartheid, has been the group's dominant figure.

The question now at issue is, of course, whether to apply sanctions to South Africa. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Fraser both have consistent, though sharply conflicting, general views concerning sanctions.

Mrs. Thatcher was skeptical about the application of sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland a few years ago, and she is skeptical about them now. As prime minister of Australia, Mr. Fraser supported sanctions at the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and he supports them now against South Africa.

Mrs. Thatcher believes that the Afrikaners, as a proud and stubborn people, cannot be bullied, that attempts to do so will be counterproductive and that persuasion is the only possible way to make progress. Mr. Fraser insists that the Afrikaners have become immune to reason and will respond only to pressure.

Perhaps as a result of his ministerial experience in Australian governments during the Vietnam War, he is no believer in incremental pressure, the slow turning of the screw. He believes that a sudden and severe shock must be administered, one that will alter radically the mode of thinking of the leaders of South Africa.

So whose views will prevail? And, another question, which is right?

I believe that, as at Lusaka, Mrs. Thatcher will finally be forced to yield again, substantially if not entirely. Britain has an enormous economic investment in South Africa. But the hostility to Mrs. Thatcher's stand at home, the importance of the black vote in U.S. politics, and the prospect that the Commonwealth — the only instrumentality left that gives Britain any claim to be more than a regional power — will disintegrate, all these factors suggest that Mrs. Thatcher may yet weep again.

As to the second question — which view is right? — that is much harder, and we are unlikely to know the answer until after the event.

Perhaps it will turn out that neither is right. It is a truly tragic situation. All the actors on the South African stage are prisoners of their history, doomed to play out roles that leave them little choice or scope for improvisation. And tragedies do not unfold according to the rules of enlightened self-interest that usually pass for political logic among people who lack the imagination of disaster.

The writer is editor of The National Interest, a Washington-based foreign-policy journal. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Germany's Rulers

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "Does the German nation intend to make war? Germans of the industrial, commercial and *bourgeoisie* classes desire peace, which will enable them to add to their prosperity and develop their political influence. But that desire is not shared by the 'Junker' aristocracy, which still controls the country. This class, however, is feeling more keenly the pressure of the people. Every election in the last couple of decades has left the democracy more strongly entrenched. The forthcoming elections promise to bring the people still nearer the heart of the citadel. But a foreign war, by concentrating the energies of the nation upon another object of attack, might postpone for the 'Junkers' the day of their downfall. As they have the ear of the Emperor, a war is a contingency to be taken into consideration."

1936: A War Memorial

PARIS — A young English king, who knew the horrors of war at first hand, will stand [on July 26] in the shadow of a figure of stone symbolizing Canadian grief for the World War dead. King Edward VIII will dedicate the Canadian National Memorial at Vimy Ridge before President Albert Lebrun of France and 200,000 spectators. The message of the King, first sovereign of his country to visit France since the World War, will be sent by wireless around the world. Veterans of all combatant countries will hear a message of peace from the still devastated slopes of Vimy. Seven thousand ex-fighters from Canada have journeyed here on a solemn pilgrimage in honor of their fellow warriors, nearly 12,000 in number, who gave their lives to make possible the capture of the supposedly impregnable ridge on Easter Monday, 1917.

OPINION

Pushing Apartheid in the Wrong Direction

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — After President Reagan's speech, the hope for a negotiated transition to democracy in South Africa is at vanishing point. The prospect is for repression and violence, eroding a great country's future.

Here was a moment in history, a chance to use America's influence to advance Western values, American values, in a highly important place. Instead, the president gave South Africa a tragic push in the wrong direction.

In Washington, reaction to the speech focuses on economic sanctions and whether Congress will override Mr. Reagan's opposition to them. But sanctions are only a means to an end. The larger question is one of American policy: Which side are we on?

Mr. Reagan is on the side of Pieter Botha and the National Party rulers of South Africa. That was the real message of his speech, which could have been written by Mr. Botha, so perfectly did it echo the justifications he gives for governing by force and refusing to negotiate with the leaders of the black majority.

"The South African government is under no obligation to negotiate the future of the country," Mr. Reagan said, "with any organization that proclaims a goal of creating a Communist state, and uses terrorist tactics and violence to achieve it."

But no one is urging Pretoria to negotiate with an "organization that proclaims a goal of creating a Communist state." The issue is negotiation with the country's black leadership and with the prominent anti-apartheid movement, the African National Congress.

The ANC was born 70 years ago, before there was a Soviet Union. Its goal ever since has been a nonracist South Africa. In contrast to black power organizations, the organization is open to people of all races. Its basic policy document is the 1955 Freedom Charter, which calls for a multiracial democracy.

There are Communists on the ANC executive. Anyone who cares for South Africa must be aware of that fact. The question is how to deal with it.

Mr. Botha and his government paint the ANC as an instrument of the Soviet Union, using that as a reason for refusing to negotiate. Mr. Reagan referred to the ANC in similarly hostile terms. For Mr. Botha, that was crucial support. He showed as much by having the speech broadcast in South Africa.

The devil theory of the ANC cannot be reconciled with a sincere belief in negotiation. It excludes from the process the group that embodies the hopes of more South Africans than any other.

The leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, has been in prison for 24 years. Yet a poll of urban blacks in 1985 showed 31 percent supported him and the ANC, and another 14 percent said they were for groups with similar objectives. The next largest support was 8 percent for the Zulu leader, Gatsha Buthelezi.

The Commonwealth mission that completed an intensive study of the South African situation last month said: "There can be no negotiated settlement in South Africa without the ANC. The breadth of its support is incontestable, and this support is growing."

Secretary of State George Shultz tried to take the edge off the president's comments, saying he was ready to meet the ANC president in exile, Oliver Tambo. But it is becoming clearer that, whatever Mr. Shultz thinks, the hard men of the Reagan administration do not want white rule to end in South Africa.

Only Ronald Reagan can speak truth to Mr. Botha and make him listen. That is why Bishop Desmond Tutu, who symbolizes the frail hope for a peaceful and democratic solution, reacted to the speech with such despair. He sees the men of violence taking over.

The Commonwealth mission had the same fears. Its members said they were "deeply impressed" by Mr. Mandela and Mr. Tambo: "Their reasonableness, absence of rancor and readiness to find negotiated solutions which, while creating genuine democratic structures, would still give whites a feeling of security and participation."

Then their report said: "If the government finds itself unable to talk with men like Mandela and Tambo, then the future of South Africa is bleak indeed."

But Ronald Reagan knows nothing of realities on the ground in South Africa. He sees it as he sees all the world, through the glass of ideology. The principal draftsman of his speech, was his house ideologue, Patrick Buchanan. And so those who decry chaos and Communism help to bring them on.

South Africa is a test, the most profound on earth now, of man's political rationality. What a wonderful country it would be without racism. As Mr. Shultz told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday, we see there "a vision of what can be."

Or what could have been.

The New York Times.

Debate in the Schoolroom: No Common Denominator?

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — In one way or another, the public schools have always been teaching math to society. The schools tried to find a common denominator for the fractions of society, to make a whole out of the sum of our children.

Math has been a controversial subject. My own immigrant grandparents turned their sons over to a school system dedicated to wiping the Old World imprint off their young. They were "brainwashed" into becoming Americans.

MEANWHILE

I do not know how my grandparents felt about this. But I know that more than once the values taught in my public school, and in my daughter's, conflicted with what we were taught at home.

My teachers and parents did not always mark the same answers as correct. Homework sometimes included a family debate over the lessons. Out of this conflict, I learned that adults disagree, and how to live in a pluralistic society.

In Tennessee, 12 parents are wrestling with the public-school system for control of the information delivered to their children. This time, in a Greenville courtroom, they have sued to protect their children from textbooks they see as hostile to their fundamentalist religion.

The objections these parents raise are easily parodied. They object to the tale of "Goldilocks" because she is never punished for breaking and entering the bears' house. They object to the dance around the burning wolf in "The Three Little Pigs" since it promotes witchcraft.

In preliminary testimony, Vicki Frost, a mother and central figure in this controversy, cataloged the myriad ways in which the textbooks violated her religious beliefs: pacifism and internationalism, Satanism and humanism. A seventh-grade reader called on children to use their imagination, "the powerful and magical eye inside your head." This, said Mrs. Frost, was an "occult practice."

But the emotions and the issues behind this trial are not so easy to dismiss. They have come up in controversies over evolution. They will come up again in a similar case in Alabama this fall.

The parents contend that forcing their fundamentalist children to read these textbooks is like forcing a Black Muslim child to read white-supremacist literature. They demand an alternate reading list of religiously "correct" books.

The court is asked: How much does a public school system have to cater to minority beliefs? What is the job of a public school? Is it to pass on the viewpoints of parents, or of communal knowledge? Is it the parents' curriculum or the educators'? How do we decide?

That question was easier when parents, teachers and school-board members were integrated parts of a community. It was easier when minorities, like many of our immigrant grandparents, acceded to majority values.

But we are witnessing the courtroom drama of a more splintered society. Parents are more skeptical now of experts, more concerned about the influence of "outsiders," whether they be television producers or textbook publishers.

It has become harder to hold the center of society and to hold it in the classroom. Harder to balance respect for differences with common goals, even the goal of an educated adult. We have seen that in the argument over bilingual education and we see it now in the argument for bi-, tri-, quadri-religious education.

The debates over education have traditionally been dealt with by our wrestling out compromises and agreeing to live with some disagreement.

But having lost the battle in their community, these parents plea in court for separatism. In a chilling piece of testimony, Mrs. Frost said that her religious belief did not allow for religious tolerance: "We cannot be tolerant of religious views on the basis of accepting other religions as equal to our own."

Theirs is not a case for religious freedom, but for religious teaching in public schools. If fundamentalists win the fight for alternate textbooks, then so will Catholics, Lutherans, Muslims. Public school will be nothing more than a roof covering a thousand religious tutors. All that will be left of the math teaching will be a lesson in multiple division.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

...ya Raid: The Ensuing Calm Seems to Vindicate Reagan

...is now more than three months ...the U.S. raid on Libya. Given the ...nce of the dire consequences pre...d, the hysterical opponents of cali...ed military responses to terrorism ...ld be held to account. There has ... no upsurge in Libyan terrorist ac...ies, despite their predictions.

...e recent visit to Moscow by Moam... Gadhafi's deputy, Abdel Salam Jal..., would appear to be a Soviet at...t to gain control over their Libyan ...t. There has been an internal crack...n on Palestinian terrorists in Tripoli ...he Libyan Army, anxious not to ...oke a follow-up to the U.S. raid.

...e raid seems to have sent a clear ...sage to that other terrorist capital, ...mascus. President Hafez al-Assad ...anxious on a recent visit to Greece ...stance himself publicly from terror... and the Syrians have reportedly ...uraged the ultra-terrorist Abu Ni...o leave quietly for Tehran.

...estern Europe has been galvanized ... expelling large numbers of Libyan ...omats, and even Italy is cutting back ...is imports of Libyan oil.

Colonel Gadhafi's absence from a key Libyan anniversary on June 23 and his haggard appearance in a "live" television harangue indicate that the firm American response to terrorism has weakened him, bringing at least temporary reprieve from his foreign excesses.

At Entebbe, Israel demonstrated that tough responses to terrorism can be successful. Of course the United States, like Israel, should adopt a two-track policy toward terrorism, addressing the legitimate grievances of moderate Arabs.

Washington has at least won a lull in terrorism, and all the Arabists, such as Patrick Seale (*"Gadhafi Is a Small Part of a Big Problem," April 25*), and individual appeasers who denounced forceful action to halt Colonel Gadhafi look increasingly foolish.

BRURIA BERGMAN.
Melbourne.

Other Survivors of Yalta

Your June 13 issue carried an account of the experiences of Zoe Polanska-Palmer (*"A Victim and Survivor of Yalta"*).

The affair of the forcible repatriation from Austria to the Soviet Union of the Cossacks and Caucasians in the summer of 1945, and their subsequent liquidation, has been documented in books by Lord Bethell and Count Nikolai Tolstoy. They describe the part played by British troops, acting under orders, in the deceptions involved in separating the men from their officers and in forcing men, women and children onto the trains and trucks that carried them back to the Russian zone.

I was stationed in Velden, Austria, at the time, and remember well that each morning, over a period of several days, a large convoy of Mack trucks passed in front of the house where I was billeted, heading east toward Klagenfurt along the northern shore of the Wörther See. On the leading truck was a vertical pole with a large red flag. Stories were current at the time about British soldiers being ordered to force repatriates onto the trucks at bayonet point.

Your article points out that these people were anti-Bolsheviks who had thrown in their lot with the Germans and ultimately surrendered to the British, expecting fairer treatment, especially since Sir Harold Alexander, their colleague in fighting the Bolsheviks after World War I, was now the British commander in the central Mediterranean.

The other person intimately involved at the time was the British civilian minister, Harold Macmillan. It is therefore of some interest, although I am sure it is coincidental, that you showed on June 12 a photograph of Mr. Macmillan, now Lord Stockton, receiving Hu Yaobang, the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, at Oxford, presumably in his capacity as chancellor of the university.

Lord Stockton has not, to my knowledge, given his account of what happened, nor has Lord Aldington (who, as Toby Law, was brigadier in 5 Corps and also part of the decision-making procedures). There are few people left who can tell, and Churchill's role remains unclear. The original decisions were made at Yalta, and the perfidious role of Roosevelt is evident.

It is more than 40 years since these things happened, and Lord Stockton is ripe with age and honors. It is perhaps better, as the old Arab proverb would have it, to talk about palm trees than to know the truth. But for those of us who became aware of the events, the sense of shame remains, and the irony of the juxtaposition of the two stories in your newspaper does not escape us.

HYWEL DAVIES.
Salins, Switzerland.

Why the West Won't Breed

I have read a lot of nonsense (and a lot of good sense) on your opinion page, but some of Allan Carlson's arguments in "The West's Celebration of Infertility Could Be Costly" (*July 12*) beat them all. Especially the one involving national security interests: "Nations of 225 million people can afford to build submarines and aircraft carriers. Nations of 25 million cannot."

To me the decline in population growth seem to be a positive development, especially when, as Mr. Carlson states, birthrates are falling in "Marxist, socialist and democratic capitalist countries alike" — implying that there will be no East-West imbalances in the climb down down from superpower status.

Further, Mr. Carlson fails to recognize a principal reason for the decrease in fertility in the West: the fact that many young couples, able to plan their families, do not want the responsibility of bringing children into a world they perceive as being on the brink of ecological and military breakdown.

HANS CASTELIJNS.
Valechie di Cortona, Italy.

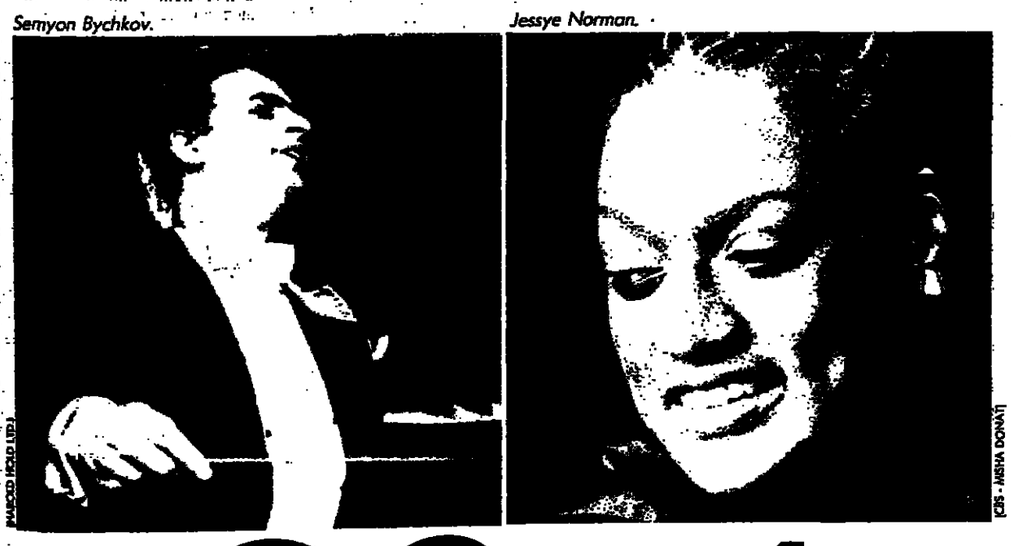
Walls Along the Border

I do not know whether "U.S. citizens of Palestinian origin" are discriminated against at the border entry points in Israel. The Associated Press report "Israel Said to Restrict U.S. Palestinians" (*July 17*) says as much. Buried in the article is the statement that "U.S. passport holders do not have to apply for visas before visiting Israel." In fairness, it should be pointed out that all Israelis, Arab, Jewish and otherwise, must apply for visas to visit the United States. U.S. consulates apply strict criteria; the application process is often harrowing.

Despite its security problems, Israel does not exclude people, no reason given, a priori, in the manner that the United States does.

BARUCH J. HURWICH.
Jerusalem.

Semyon Bychkov. Jessye Norman.



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Soviet Says Reactor Exploded In Emergency Shutdown Test

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the experiment that caused the Chernobyl nuclear accident was intended to determine how long a generator would continue to produce electricity after an unexpected reactor breakdown.

The spokesman, Gennadi Gerasimov, said at a news conference Thursday that a turbine generator was being tested to see whether it could continue to provide power for 40 to 45 seconds after an emergency shutdown of the reactor, pending a switch to another power source.

Western diplomats speculated that the engineers wanted to determine whether there would be electricity to keep the cooling system in operation for a while after a reactor breakdown.

A statement by the Politburo last weekend said that the April 26 accident had been caused by an improperly conducted experiment involving a generator, but it did not elaborate.

In a nuclear power station, the reactor produces heat. The heat converts water into steam to drive the turbine generators.

Mr. Gerasimov's explanation still left unclear exactly why the experiment had been conducted and how it had led to a power surge that produced a hydrogen explosion, a fire and the release of radioactivity into the atmosphere.

"The important thing is not that the experiment was conducted," he said. "The important thing is that it was conducted without the necessary precautions."

He said that technical details would be available when a report by the Soviet government's inquiry commission was delivered to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna next month.

Mr. Gerasimov denied that engineers at the Chernobyl station were trying to simulate an accident when the real accident occurred. He also denied that the experiments had any military purpose.

Some Western experts say reactors of the type used at the Chernobyl station and some other Soviet power plants are capable of producing plutonium, a component of nuclear weapons.

Among the officials dismissed in the wake of the Chernobyl accident was Alexander G. Meshkov, first deputy minister of medium machine-building, a cover name for the producer of fissionable material and nuclear weapons.

The connection between this agency and the generation of commercial nuclear power has not been officially explained. Nuclear power stations have been operated by the Ministry of Electric Power, which also runs the nation's fossil-fuel plants and hydroelectric stations.

As a result of the Chernobyl accident, the nuclear electricity industry has been placed under a separate Ministry of Nuclear Power.

Moscow has acknowledged a death toll of 28 as a result of the Chernobyl accident and has put the economic loss at $2.7 billion. More than 100,000 people were evacuated.

Car Bomb Damages West German Arms Firm

United Press International

IMMENSTAAD, West Germany — A bomb exploded early Friday in a car parked outside the headquarters of Dornier GmbH, a major aeronautics company, shattering 250 windows in an administration building, the police said.

Officials said no one was injured. They said sympathizers of the extremist Red Army Faction, an urban guerrilla group, claimed responsibility for the blast in front of the main administration building for research and development at Dornier's headquarters.

Dornier, a subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG, is a major West German military contractor and aircraft manufacturer. The Red Army Faction has concentrated its attacks on the "military industrial complex," according to officials.

The police said they received a telephone call warning of the attack four minutes before it occurred. At the scene of the explosion, officers found a four-page letter, signed by the "fighting unit," on stationery marked with the emblem of the Red Army Faction.

On Thursday, two bombs exploded at the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology in Aachen. One person was wounded by flying glass splinters. The police said the early morning attack apparently was carried out by a previously unknown group that is believed to be associated with the Red Army Faction.

Officials said the "Fighting Unit Sheban Atlouf" claimed responsibility for the attack in a letter found at the scene.

The Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the July 9 blast that killed Karl Heinz Beckurts, a senior executive of Siemens AG, which is heavily involved in military and in atomic energy research and development.

The federal prosecutor, Kurt Rebmann, warned earlier this week of a possible increase in Red Army Faction attacks on politicians and officials in the military and nuclear energy industries.

Influx of Refugees to Berlin Stirs Debate

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The last open door to Western Europe, West Berlin, has in recent weeks been swamped by a flow of people from the Third World seeking asylum. And this has put new strains on the fragile fabric of East-West understandings underpinning this city's peculiar status.

Arriving at 300 a week, the refugees, camped in requisitioned schools and huge tents erected on community sports grounds, have also become a hot political issue with the approach of national elections scheduled for January.

In Bonn, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann warned Thursday that the number of refugees jumped by 109 percent in 1985, when more than 74,000 applied for asylum. He said the total increased by 45 percent in the first half of this year, when 42,000 were registered. Mr. Zimmermann predicted that some asylum-seekers would turn to terrorism and crime.

The right wing of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition is demanding a constitutional amendment modifying West Germany's generous political-asylum policy. This move is being resisted by the Christian Democrats' liberal Free Democratic coalition partners and by the opposition Social Democrats and the Greens.

With its open border, West Berlin has traditionally been a magnet for refugees and asylum-seekers from Eastern Europe and the Third World. But as nations like Denmark, Sweden, France and Spain have slammed shut their once-open doors, West Berlin has become a veritable funnel for thousands of Iranians, Lebanese, Palestinians, Ghanaians and others fleeing misery at home or seeking opportunity in the West.

"Everything not open," said Ibhrahim Dakhi, 25, a Lebanese who said he had gotten into trouble in Poland, where he was studying engineering at Lodz University. "Only Berlin open."

Mr. Dakhi set off for Denmark with his Polish wife. But, he said, when the East German police discovered that they did not have valid visas for Denmark the police escorted the couple to the Friedrichstrasse subway station in East Berlin and put them on a train to the West.

A policeman in West Berlin issuing numbers to refugees waiting to apply for asylum.

As the East German authorities aid the stream of refugees into West Berlin, permitting passengers without visas to land at Schönefeld Airport in transit to the West by subway or elevated train, West German politicians have suggested that the Communists are conniving to destabilize West Berlin.

Moreover, both the East German airline Interflug and its Soviet counterpart Aeroflot make hard-currency profits by flying refugees to Schönefeld.

Ottfried Henning, a senior official in Bonn's Ministry for Intra-German Relations, recently accused East Germany of openly recruiting Ghanaians to come to West Berlin and selling them tickets on Interflug and Aeroflot.

The East German Foreign Ministry denied having anything to do with the upsurge of asylum-seekers, adding that it was up to "West Berlin to resolve — that is, up to those who for known reasons have to decide." The reference was to the United States, Britain and France, who share postwar responsibility for West Berlin.

A senior Western diplomat linked the stepped-up refugee flow to the longstanding East German effort to get the allies to impose normal border controls at the access points to West Berlin — a step that would enhance the Communists' sovereignty in East Berlin. The allies strive to sustain the view that Berlin remains a unified city as it was at the end of the war.

"We simply would not do it," insisted the diplomat, speaking of jettisoning the notion of an open and undivided Berlin.

With the allies unwilling to take measures to stem the refugee tide, Mr. Kohl's coalition has lapsed into squabbling over demands by Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Christian Democratic leader, to amend West Germany's unequivocal constitutional guarantee of political asylum.

Mr. Kohl plans to call an all-party conference on the issue in September, a step that would permit him to blame the Social Democrats should they thwart him.

But West Berlin politicians see little future in a constitutional amendment. Ulf Fink, the city's minister for public health and social affairs, said the only solution was to speed up dramatically the legal consideration of asylum petitions, which normally drag on for years.

"Refugees won't pay the high cost of getting here if they know they will be quickly refused," Mr. Fink said.

Yet it seems that Bonn will ultimately have to negotiate with East Berlin on the refugee question. In Moscow this week, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, rebuffed the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, when he raised the issue.

Earlier this year, the Kohl government agreed to expand an interest-free "swing" credit to East Germany from $285 to $404 million in return for a commitment, which has been kept, that Tamils without visas for West Germany would not be allowed to leave Schönefeld. The West Germans may have to pay again to keep out Iranians, Lebanese and Ghanaians.

Southern France Hit Hard by Fires; Arson Suspected

The Associated Press

NICE, France — One person was killed, several were injured and 2,000 people were evacuated Friday in fires on France's Côte d'Azur, officials said.

About 2,500 firefighters worked through the night to control the fires, which started Thursday afternoon. The authorities said they suspected arson in some of the blazes, which burned through about 7,500 acres (3,000 hectares) of land.

The fires destroyed several homes, disrupted communication lines and closed several highways and railroad lines. Most main roads were reopened to traffic Friday morning after winds died down.

Officials said the blazes were centered in the mountainous region north and east of the coastal city of Nice, but fires also extended as far west as Cannes.

Particularly hard hit was the village of Eze, where entire neighborhoods were emptied and the streets were littered with stones that had fallen from cliffs after cracking in the heat.

Rescue workers said one person in the Mandelieu area was killed in the fire. The circumstances of the death were not immediately known.

Kasparov-Karpov Match: A Conflict of Personalities

Reuters

LONDON — The world chess champion, Garri Kasparov, and his rival, Anatoli Karpov, acknowledged Friday on the eve of their title rematch that they had a personality clash but said it was unavoidable.

Mr. Kasparov, 23, captured the championship last November from Mr. Karpov, 35, who had held the title for 10 years. They spoke at separate news conferences. Their 24-game rematch starts Monday.

"When two champions meet, of course there are clashes in personality and style," Mr. Kasparov said.

Mr. Karpov said: "Certainly there may develop some personal antagonisms but this is not the important thing. They may arise but they are only temporary."

"Kasparov has a very strong sense of initiative," Mr. Karpov added, but "I'm very tenacious in defense."

Both players have agreed to donate their total winnings of £610,000 ($908,000) to the Soviet fund to help victims of the April 26 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The players have stayed at separate locations since arriving this week for the first half of the match, the first in the West between Soviet players. It runs until Aug. 31. The second half is to be played in Leningrad.

It is the third title match between the two men. Chess enthusiasts say the two have detested each other ever since their first encounter was abandoned in February 1985 by order of the International Chess Federation president, Florencio Campomanes.

Mr. Campomanes, a friend of Mr. Karpov, halted the match. He said that everyone was exhausted after Mr. Kasparov clawed his way back from a 5-0 deficit to 5-3 with a record 40 draws.

The first to win six games in the latest contest will take the championship.

Both players looked relaxed at their news conferences.

Mr. Kasparov said he prepared physically for the match by swimming, jogging and playing football and badminton. Mr. Karpov said he had no special physical training, but added that the competition was chess, not weight lifting.

HASSAN: *Outcome Unclear*

(Continued from Page 1)

such a direct challenge could only be negative, given Israel's unswerving opposition to dealing with the PLO and to yielding occupied lands.

With the Middle East process near the bottom of Washington's list of priorities — and with only 10 weeks left before Mr. Peres is to hand over power to the Likud bloc, his coalition partners — even the expected Moroccan stopover during Vice President George Bush's Middle East tour might not prove enough to overcome the U.S. reluctance to become involved actively in the Middle East.

As the results of the Ifrane meeting become clearer, diplomats compared the Moroccan king's approach and style with that of President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, which led to an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

"Ifrane was a poor imitation of what Sadat did nine years ago," said an Arab diplomat. "Superman II instead of Superman I."

Hassan consulted no one before meeting the Israeli leader. He boasted that he needed no one's permission and stressed the need of a face-to-face encounter.

But Morocco, in the northwest corner of Africa, is simply too far away from the Middle East front lines to influence events, a fact Hassan acknowledges.

The king's inner motivations can still only be the subject of speculation. Analysts note his predilection for occupying center stage and desire to improve his standing in Washington, strained since he signed a treaty of union two years ago with the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

Although Hassan has a reputation for taking only well-calculated risks, his Libyan alliance is evidence that he underestimates foreign reaction. When he signed the treaty with Libya, it appeared that Hassan saw only his self-interest in stopping Libyan aid to the Polisario rebels contesting Moroccan sovereignty in the Western Sahara.

Now he may have calculated that resumed Libyan aid to the Polisario Front is unlikely, given Libya's reduced oil revenues and political isolation, as well as the Moroccan Army's vastly improved military situation.

Seemingly oblivious to the reaction his initiative has set off, Hassan dispatched messages Thursday to Arab leaders explaining his position, amid suggestions he favored a meeting of Arab world leaders.

Australia Warns U.S. Over Proposed Wheat Sale

Reuters

CANBERRA, Australia — Australia has warned the United States that a proposed sale of subsidized U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union and China could bring into question the relationship between Washington and Canberra and prevent Australia from opposing Soviet initiatives in the South Pacific.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke issued the warning during a telephone conversation with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, on Thursday night, a spokesman for Mr. Hawke said Friday.

At the insistence of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican majority leader, the U.S. Senate voted this week to expand the export subsidy program to traditional customers like the Soviet Union and China for the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

The provision was attached to an Export-Import Bank bill that is now before a conference committee composed of members of the Senate and the House. The White House is separately considering a proposal to expand the subsidy program without legislation.

Mr. Hawke said the U.S. move would cost Australia 1 billion Australian dollars ($620 million). The sales would effectively subsidize Communist regimes, he argued, and further undercut Australia's wheat business in its traditional markets.

Regionally, the spokesman quoted Mr. Hawke as saying, "We would no longer be able to sustain, both on our own and the United States' behalf, the agreement that South Pacific countries should resist Soviet influence when it is not in their commercial interests to do so."

"If economic imperatives are invoked by the United States," Mr. Hawke said, "they cannot be denied to others."

[Mr. Shultz voiced strong opposition Friday to using U.S. surpluses to subsidize grain sales to the Soviet Union, United Press International reported.

[He said he was "very much opposed" to expanding the export subsidy program for the Soviet Union. "I don't see any reason why we should be subsidizing the Soviet Union — none," Mr. Shultz said.

The Australian treasurer, Paul Keating, suggested Thursday that the future of the joint U.S.-Australian defense facilities in Australia would be negotiable if the Americans went ahead with the subsidized wheat sales.

But Canberra and Washington have said since that the bases would not be linked to the trade dispute.

While Mr. Hawke did not use the joint Australian-U.S. defense facilities as a bargaining tool in his remarks to Mr. Shultz, the spokesman said, the prime minister did tell Mr. Shultz that the wheat issue "would bring into question, across a broad political spectrum in Australia, the nature of our relationship."

The Soviet Union, which signed its first fishing agreement in the South Pacific with Kiribati, has made similar offers to other island nations in the area.

Australia exerts political and economic influence in the South Pacific and until now has made clear its suspicions over Soviet fishing approaches.

Australia has urged Canada and Argentina to join in fighting the proposed wheat sales, a government spokesman said.

Ferré's Couture Proves No Threat to Valentino

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Valentino is still the unchallenged leader of Italian fashion, despite the arrival of Gianfranco Ferré on the couture scene. Ferré's performance, which rated A for effort, was a half-baked success. It received a lukewarm reception from a largely Italian audience that was predisposed to be supportive. Valentino's collection was a triumphant couture display.

HEBE DORSEY

Valentino closed his show by bringing out his 160 seamstresses, all in white smocks. They received a standing ovation. This, in a way, told the difference between his collection and Ferré's. For couture is totally dependent on the teamwork of exquisitely talented seamstresses. Valentino, who started his career in Paris — putting in five years at Jean Dessès, a celebrated couturier from the 1950s — learned his lesson well.

He made news with a new, longer silhouette that contrasted sharply with his short, skimpy look of seasons past. This romantic image, with short belted jackets and swirling skirts over stiff petticoats, was not unlike the ultrafeminine New Look that Christian Dior brought out in 1947.

In a rare instance, the daytime look, firmly anchored on suits, stood out stronger than the evening because it was more coherent. Valentino stuck to his guns and did not show a single short skirt. Cut with a lot of fabric, rich in cashmere and vicuña, trimmed with sable collars and cuffs, these suits had a voluptuous, luxurious flow.

By mixing colors and fabrics, Valentino kept the clothes light and gay. Tweeds were teamed with flannels, black-and-white checks with jersey, velvet with chiffon. The newest of his daytime suits featured cuddly cashmere argyll jackets over gray wool skirts. Turtleneck sweaters alternated with finely pleated silk blouses.

Topcoats were the three-quarter or seven-eighths length, which many women prefer to harder-to-manage full-length coats. A particularly attractive group was a trio of carcoats with flared backs in marshmallow colors. The only exception was a gray, cigarette-slim, mannish overcoat trimmed with sable collar and cuffs.

The evening wear was, as usual, staggeringly opulent. Wealthy women who want to stand out in a crowd flock to Valentino, who does not mind laying it on: beaded evening sweaters over finely pleated chiffon skirts, Grand Opera taffeta skirts over brightly colored petticoats, velvet sheaths under embroidered cardigans, finely pleated and draped multicolored chiffon gowns (these in homage to Dessès, who specialized in them).

Gray and camel dominated the daytime, with more than a dash of Valentino red. Brown for evening was an interesting suggestion, with a particularly happy combination of draped brown chiffon with embroidered brown cardigan. Yellow also made a comeback. Luxurious details included beaded skullcaps and embroidered gloves.

An enthusiastic Ferré said he moved into couture "because I needed the challenge." He never worked in a Paris couture house, but said he studied by spending six months taking apart old couture dresses from Dior, Balenciaga, Chanel and Schiaparelli to see how they were made. He said he found experienced seamstresses in Turin, including a couple who worked at Patou and Jean-Louis Scherrer's.

The result was not convincing. It was hard to tell Ferré's couture from his luxurious ready-to-wear. There was no noticeable research in cut, and the delivery was not on a par with the best of couture. The fact that dresses were beaded and embroidered by hand hardly made any difference.

The fabric-makers Giuseppe della Schiava and Gianpaola Portolezza, owners, respectively, of Sisan and Taromi, said this collection was a promotion effort for Italian textiles. "We, textile manufacturers, pushed him into it," della Schiava said of Ferré. "We felt that it would help the feeble Rome couture scene and that it would also help their ready-to-wear." These and other companies, including Agnona, donated fabrics for Ferre's collection. Italian fabric-makers are also heavy suppliers to the French couture houses.

At André Laug's, Olivier Rossetti, who inherited the business two years ago after Laug's death, has signed up the talented Max Audibet, from Paris, to do the collections. This look was also longer, with a softness and a sensuality that was not here before. The collection, with impeccable mohair and cashmere suits and a long series of evening gowns, was as usual, strongly targeted to Palm Beach.

Finally, Renato Balestra, who is known for hits and misses, scored a hit this time, particularly with evening dresses, the flashiest in Rome.

Two new long suits from Valentino's winter collection.

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For information, please contact Françoise Clément, International Herald Tribune, or your nearest IHT representative.

Korea to Outlaw Prenatal Sex Tests

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea plans to outlaw tests to determine the sex of unborn infants, Health Ministry officials said.

The proposed legislation is a reaction to an increase in illegal abortions among women expecting girls. Many Koreans, influenced by the country's Confucian tradition, prefer sons.

The legislation would impose a maximum penalty of three years in prison on offenders.

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

■ Sales of Antiquities
■ What is Sculpture?
■ Reitmann Première

TICS' CHOICE

URG

Penderecki Premiere

al novelty of this year's Salzburg Festival, Saturday, is the world premiere of Krzysztof 's opera, "Die Schwarze Maske," commis- by the festival and being given in a coproduction the Vienna State Opera. Woldemar Nelsson con- Harry Kupfer is the stage director, and the cast in- Josephine Barstow, Günter Reich, Malcolm and Heinz Zednik. Performances are Aug. 15, 18, 22, her new musical theater productions are Maurice staging and choreography of Debussy's "Le Mar- Saint Sébastien," conducted by Sylvain Cam- and with members of the Ballet of the 20th Century 12, 13, 15), and a church staging of Handel's " (in English), conducted by Ralf Weikart and d by Federik Mirdita (July 27, 28, 31, Aug. 1). Ma- horal works in the concert program are Mahler's vast phony No. 8, with Lorin Maazel conducting the Vi- Philharmonic, soloists and various choral groups ug. 4); Frank Martin's oratorio "Golgotha," with thar Zagrosek conducting the Austrian Radio orchestra d chorus (Aug. 11), and Beethoven's "Missa Solem- " with Herbert von Karjan and the Berlin Philharmonic, Vienna Singverein and soloists (Aug. 27). Drama in- des novelties from two leading Austrian writers — Peter ndke's new version of Aeschylus's "Prometheus und" and Thomas Bernhard's new play "Ritter, Dene, ss." The festival ends Aug. 31.

ONTPELLIER

Celebrating Liszt

Radio France's second summer festival in this south- French city and surroundings pays special attention to centenary of the death of Franz Liszt with some un- al musical events. Liszt's piano virtuosity and advocacy other composers is evoked in four recitals (July 26, Aug. 2, 3) in which Idil Biret plays his piano transcrip- s of all nine Beethoven symphonies, and two reci- (July 28, Aug. 1) with the pianist András Schiff doing complete Bach "Well Tempered Clavier." On July — the actual anniversary of Liszt's death — 10 recitals 10 different pianists from 8 A.M. to past midnight be broadcast live by France Musique) devoted to Liszt's piano music, his complete published works for pi- two hands in other recitals, an organ recital by Phi- e Lefebvre, and a concert performance of Liszt's attempt at an opera, "Don Sanche," written when the poser was an adolescent studying in Paris.

OCHEL am SEE

Franz Marc Museum

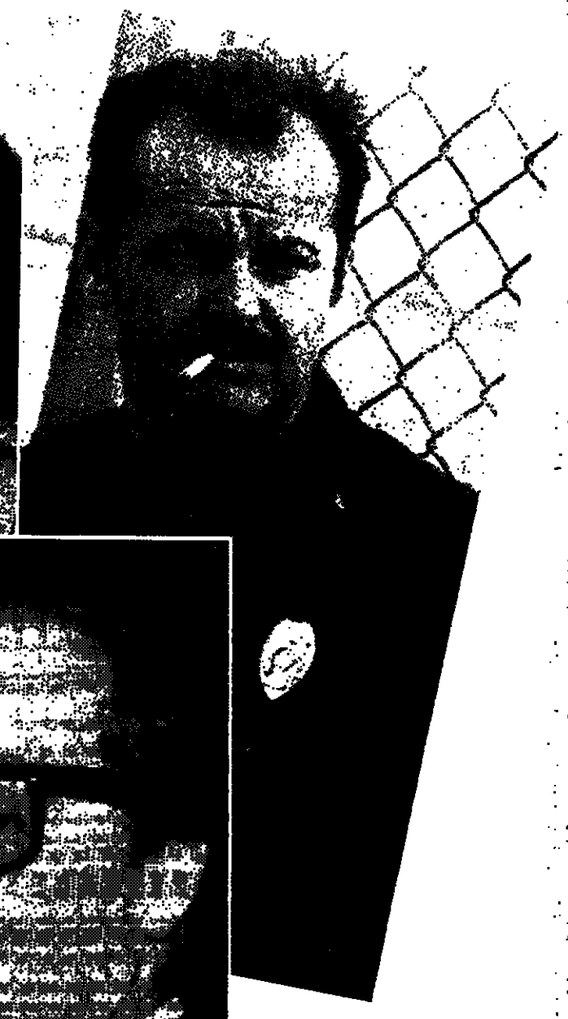
avarian state cultural officials recently inaugurated w museum in Kochel am See, south of Munich in the e foothills, dedicated to the life and work of the nan painter Franz Marc (1880-1916), one of the princi- nembers of the Blaue Reiter group. The museum is lled in the reconstructed former house built by an in- rialist in the mountain town where Marc spent e of his childhood and in 1914 acquired a house, and e he is buried (he was killed at Verdun). The muse- s not meant to compete with the major collections of ost important works in the Lenbachhaus and tsgalerie in Munich, but primarily to record his early t and development with documentary and artistic bits (including the complete wood engravings) dis- ed in intimate surroundings in the mountain land- e familiar to the artist. The museum will be open April t. 31 and Dec. 20-Jan. 15, daily except Monday 12 to 6 P.M.

ONDON

The History of Money

Money has a history of at least 4,000 years, from tle shells to credit cards, all of which are represented in jor show at the British Museum, mainly drawn n its unequalled collections of coins and other artifacts. thing which can be accepted by two or more per- s to have an agreed value can be defined as money. The w has examples of rough electrum, gold, silver, tin, ze, porcelain, cloth, paper, seashells, vegetable fiber, s and iron rods. There are also representations of money's production and usage: a book of ac- counts in stone from Mesopotamia, an Egyptian papyrus bank record from the third century B.C., and the coinage decrees of Athelstan, king of England from 924-939 A.D. "Money: From Cowrie Shells to Credit Cards," Room 76, British Museum, London WC1, to Oct. 26.

Jack Nicholson Plays the Devil



Many faces of Jack Nicholson: in "The Shining", top left; as himself, above centre and left and in "The Border" above right.

by Ron Rosenbaum

NEW YORK — Jack Nicholson is singing "Three Blind Mice" for his visitor. Actually, singing might be the wrong word for the eerie droning intonations he's producing; it sounds more like ritual chanting.

Nicholson, 49, is emitting these strange sounds while standing in the middle of the living room of his home on top of one of the Hollywood Hills — a hilltop he shares with Marlon Brando, although Brando's house is on somewhat higher ground. In order to generate these particular noises, Nicholson has assumed a posture that suggests his post-shock-treatment mode in "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." His arms hang limply at his sides, his shoulders droop into a posture that verges on the simian. His jaw is slack, his face drained of expression. To his left, beyond the glass wall of his living room, the canyons of Hollywood are beginning to redden with the sunset. To his right, on the opposite wall, is one of his Picassos — an interesting early Cubist work that looks to be a painting of a painting of a woman. And from Nicholson's middle comes pouring out, in deep, resonant, utterly unmflected, cello tones:

THREEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE ...
BLIIIIIIIINNNNNNDDDDD ...
MIIIIIIIIIICCCCCCCCE ...

He is not, of course, attempting to impress his visitor with heretofore hidden talents as a crooner. What is Nicholson up to? He says he is demonstrating a Method acting exercise he learned from Martin Landau, his second acting teacher.

"I sang 'Three Blind Mice' for two years in his class," Nicholson says, grinning with a mixture of pride and rue. "It's an exercise Lee Strasberg invented, the song exercise, and the purpose of it is what's known as 'diagnosis of the instrument.' The job is to stand relaxed in this position, look directly at the class, and sing a song, preferably a nursery rhyme, in such a way that you make each syllable have a beginning and an end. You just do the syllable, not the tempo of the song or the meaning. And you elongate.

"The idea is to get the physical body, the emotional body and the mental body into neutral. Then you should be able to hear through the voice what's actually happening inside. I'm sure you heard some changes in my voice — it's a way of locating the tensions, the tiny tensions, the problems with your instrument that get in the way of getting into a role."

He reaches back and grabs his buttocks with both hands. "One of the main ones everyone's got is ..." he grins, "heinie tension. It's an indescribable kind of thing, this exercise, but I guarantee I can tell you what kind of actor you are from hearing you do 'Three Blind Mice.'"

In fact, it is possible to say something about what kind of actor Nicholson is from hearing him perform "Three Blind Mice." He's one of those fanatic believers in the method and mystique of the craft of acting, an actor who, even during the dozen lean years in Hollywood when he was doing only B pictures, D pictures, biker epics and schlock, would nonetheless devotedly go from acting teacher to acting teacher seeking truth the way others of his generation would go from guru to guru or shrink to shrink.

The tendency of those who watch Nicholson on screen and read about his colorful private life is to see him as an "instinctual" actor, as opposed to, say, Dustin Hoffman, Nicholson's chief rival for recognition as premier film actor of his era, who is known for his methodical, cerebral approach to a role. While Hoffman has become known as some kind of demon for actorish preparation, Nicholson is merely seen as some kind of demon. He jokes about it. "I've been studying to play the devil," he says of his next project, the role of John Updike's Mephistophelian rogue, Darryl Van Horne, in "The Witches of Eastwick." "Of course, a lot of people think I've been preparing for it all my life," he adds with a suitably demonic grin.

Stanley Kubrick, the director, has said of Nicholson that he brings to a role the one unactable quality — great intelligence. And it was fascinating while visiting Nicholson and discussing his work to see that intelligence at work preparing for one of his greatest challenges, playing the ultimate fallen angel, the devil himself.

"Take a look at this," he demands, shoving a huge, musty tome into my hands. He takes it back and opens it. "It's Dante's 'Inferno,' and these are the original Gustave Doré illustrations. Look at that," he says pointing to an etching of a bat-winged demon tormenting a soul in some lower circle of hell. He has been immersing himself in the subject: "Aquinas and all those people discuss this, but they never arrive at a definition of evil, which I found interesting. The only thing they could come up with was that you couldn't define the principle because it was always a paradox of opposites."

He has fairly high ambitions for his performance. "When I played 'Carnal Knowledge,' I knew that women weren't going to like me for a while. That was a given. I'm going to play the devil, and I don't want to play him safely. I want people to think Jack Nicholson is the devil. I want them to be worried."

A bit later he takes up the "Witches" screenplay and opens to a passage to explain how he breaks down a script. The page of dialogue he opens to is a seduction scene between his character, Darryl Van Horne, and one of the witches, to be played by Michelle Pfeiffer. Nicholson has affixed numbers from 1 to 4 along the margins of this particular page, and he explains that each number represents a single "beat," or moment of response, in a scene. The first thing he does with a script is divide it into "beats and measures" — a measure being a sequence of beats — to get at the fundamental rhythm of the part before playing it in rehearsals.

Beyond breaking down the script, what Nicholson is also doing is looking for some "secret" to the role, some inner emotional dynamic, a prop, a piece of business, that captures for him the essence of his character's nature.

"I have secrets in all these parts," he says. In fact, he is particularly pleased with himself today because he thinks he has made a breakthrough to the secret in "Witches."

"I've come up with a dynamic I think is devilishly clever," he says, a dynamic that has to do with his relation to his three co-stars, Pfeiffer, Cher and Susan Sarandon. "I'm going to impregnate this artificial world we're creating with that dynamic."

Asked to get more specific, he starts to, then has a change of heart and demands that this secret not be divulged. "I'll feel revealed. ... That's a very primary thing I

Continued on page 8

bert Altman.

Robert Altman Forays into Farce

PARIS — A New York yellow cab stands outside the restaurant in Les Halles, its off-duty sign of course lighted in good New York fashion. The restaurant is standing in for an eastside French bistro, and inside a totally daft bunch of characters is acting out Robert Altman's latest film, "Beyond Therapy."

The cast includes Glenda Jackson and Tom Conti as two loopy psychiatrists. She is Mrs. Wallace — one of her many problems is that she keeps marrying men named Wallace — and he is the evasive Dr. Stuart Framingham who insists, inexplicably, in speaking with an Italian accent. Jeff Goldblum, Julie Hagerty and Geneviève Page are their patients. "I've never had so much fun," Hagerty says.

MARY BLUME

"Beyond Therapy," adapted from Christopher Durang's play, is farce, farce to the very extreme, Altman says: "a kind of a French farce, a vaudeville."

In 1972, two years after M.A.S.H. exploded onto the screen, Pauline Kael described Altman as "almost frighteningly non-repetitive." Since then he has made nearly two dozen more films, each different from its predecessor. He is un-predictable and uncontainable and has by now totally unnerved every major film distributor in the U.S. "They want something that will fit into their marketing machines," Altman says. He is a big, burly midwesterner, one of the few American directors who makes films that are, no matter what their shape or setting, about America today.

"Beyond Therapy" is very funny, but it is not just another joke about shrinks. "I think it is about the over-saturation of therapy, the over-concentration of people worrying about themselves," Altman says.

Americans have never been so self-absorbed: be good to yourself is the motto, with such obsessions as diet and psychotherapy providing a justification for self-indulgence. Even this summer's fear of foreign travel because of possible terrorist attacks is, in Altman's view, part of American self-concern: "This attitude of they'll get *me*, somebody's going to single me out."

While most film sets are as tense and exclusive as maximum security prisons, Altman's set is easy and confiding, something like summer camp perhaps (Altman has likened himself to a scout leader). Everyone is eager and relaxed and Altman attends to everything. He knows from rehearsals precisely what he has, which leaves him open to suggestions and improvisations (Conti's Italian accent was the actor's idea). Actors, unused to being trusted, feel free to give their best. Says Glenda Jackson, who took on her role when another actress dropped out, "A chance to work with Bob is to be grabbed with both hands."

Surefooted and discerning, Altman directed his first, forgotten feature film in 1945 and was 44 when M.A.S.H. rocketed him out of obscurity. "The worst thing would be to succeed before you realize you are content in your failure," he has said.

The non-repetitiveness that Pauline Kael speaks of informs every aspect of his work, from concept to technique. While most directors shoot the identical scene from different angles in order to cover themselves during editing, each shot that Altman makes is different. "Every take he does is orchestrated differently," says his editor, Steve Dunn. "He's great as an editor because he gives you so many choices."

If cast and technicians are given infinite choice, so is the audience. In a typical Altman group shot he will spend as much time on the extras in the background as on the main characters: wherever the viewer chooses to look, something is happening.

Altman is from Missouri, which he points out supplied both sides in the Civil War, and the pale poker-player's eye he casts over the American kaleidoscope is balanced: he takes positions, not sides. He is delighted that "Secret Honor," his recent film about Richard Nixon, pleased both the former President's supporters and his foes. Personally, he detests Nixon but the point of his film was that power inevitably corrupts anyone who attains it. As a film "Secret Honor" was a compelling curiosity: a one-set, one-actor piece consisting of a long monologue. "No one wants to see it," Altman says, but everyone who gets trapped into seeing it likes it." It will be dubbed in French by Michel Piccoli in the fall.

"Secret Honor" marks the culmination of what might be called Altman's minimalist period: small-cast plays inexpensively brought to the screen. Having dazzled with such ensemble pictures as "Nashville" and "A Wedding," Altman tried the small format as a means of circumventing the traditional film distribution circuits. They were also a triumphant technical exercise.

"A bigger picture has more choices and escape hatches. The more you narrow it down in people the more precise you have to be because you cannot get away from them."

Having worked with French technicians and actors in "Beyond Therapy" Altman reckons he will be more ready to do his next big ensemble picture, a film on the Fashion trade called "Prêt à Porter." "I came into it two years ago thinking I was going to buzz through it," he says of the fashion film. "It's a lot of information to take in, a difficult shoot."

Altman has moved his family and his film company to Paris and two of his sons are working on "Beyond Therapy." His company, Sandcastle productions, so named on the theory that nothing that is as much fun as film-making could last, is set up in a modernized stable in the Latin quarter where Altman has hung a huge Buffalo Bill poster and installed a fireplace for gray winter days. He says it's interesting to look at America from another shore.

"You tend to fall into ruts. No matter how hard you fight it you have to take the shape of the landscape. And I'd rather fight it," he says.

WEEKEND

What is Modern Sculpture?

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Successful sculpture shows are rare occasions. The one that recently opened at the Pompidou Center under the title "What is Modern Sculpture?" is well worth seeing. Considering the exceptional quality of some of the works assembled and the handsome way in which they are presented.

Given its title, the exhibition obviously has a didactic point to make, but enjoyment of the show does not necessarily entail going along with the concepts and arguments presented by Margit Rowell, the curator.

The show begins with Gaugin, Matisse, Picasso, Brancusi, Duchamp-Villon, Marcel Duchamp, Umberto Boccioni, the Russian and Polish constructivists, Kurt Schwitters, Julio González, Alexander Calder and Alberto Giacometti, and concludes with David Smith, Mark di Suvero, Joseph Beuys, American Minimalism and Italian Arte Povera. The enumeration is not exhaustive but gives an idea of the scope of this exhibition, which attempts to illustrate an argument rather than give an encyclopedic survey of its subject.

The inconvenience of any thesis such as the one developed here is that the notion of modernity inevitably implies a value judgment that makes "modernity" synonymous with "relevant" or, more exactly, with "relevant today," in which case, once we have determined what is "modern," we will also know what is artistically right.

"Modern" merely means recent (from the Latin *"modo"*), but its use as a value judgment in the present century can be traced to the Futurists who, in theory more than in practice, made a virtue of ignoring the past. Modernity, in this view, had broad, somewhat vague, implications, among which were the rejection of old social, aesthetic and religious norms and the creation of a new world — a creation in which artists were to play a crucial role. This was entirely consonant with the great mutation that the industrial world was painfully undergoing at the time.

Rowell argues that, lacking a reference in the past, the "modern" sculptor could find his references either in other aspects of modern culture — in painting, for instance — or

'Le Dejeuner en Fourrure', Meret Oppenheim

in nature, where authentic forms and values were presumably to be found.

She omits to say that "nature" in this sense is *also* a cultural representation, and her decision to organize the show in reference to these two parallel concepts, while convenient in a sense (on the nature side you have Gaugin, for instance, and some striking Brancusis; on the culture side Picasso, the Constructivists, the Futurists and Duchamp-Villon), nonetheless neglects the fact that "raw nature" is a mythic point of reference within culture itself and that no one can escape from culture, although one may reform it, with enough imagination.

Rowell argues that the most striking change in orientation observed in 20th-century art is the transition from the perceptual to the conceptual mode. There are two ways of viewing the matter. The appearance of predominantly conceptual works can be regarded as a significant fact that invites examination, or it can be hailed as a positive breakthrough and, assuming this transition actually did take place, hailed as a form of progress. It can also be argued that this shift was originally a matter of strategy and has since become an artistic dead-end.

Here again, though, a question arises: Are we to assume that all art before the 20th century was purely perceptual? Should we not assume, rather, that a number of 20th-century artists, of which the most typical was Marcel Duchamp, chose to break with the aesthetic categories then dominant for reasons that were more political or philosophical than artistic, and consequently produced works that indulged in provocative play with the public's expectations.

Duchamp was acutely displeased about 50 years later when people started lending aesthetic qualities to his "ready-mades." "I threw the urinal and the bottle rack in their faces with the intention of dismantling aesthetics," he complained in a letter to a friend in the 1960s, "and now these people are admiring them for their aesthetic qualities." The situation, then, is rather like that of a person who, having received a resounding slap in the face, praises the stance and the muscular force of the man who gave it.

Duchamp's own peculiar interest was in logical loops and paradoxes of a highly idiosyncratic kind, and it is not surprising that his works took on a predominantly conceptual form. The "perceptual" in his "ready-mades," among other works, is practically in eclipse because the point he was making had nothing to do with visual delight.

As much can be said of the generally dreary, latter-day Dada work of Joseph Beuys, whose status as the major German artist of the postwar years was based on the very assumption voiced by Rowell, that the conceptual mode had replaced the perceptual, that this was modern and, being modern, was right and relevant today.

What this does lead to, as is apparent in the last section of the show — down in the central pit of Beaubourg known as the Forum, devoted to Beuys, Minimalism and Arte Povera — is the creation of increasingly elaborate conundrums and the neglect of the communicative value of the aesthetic categories founded on "the perceptual mode." This mode was not forsaken by Brancusi, Giacometti, Miró or David Smith, and this is what allows their work to remain eloquent at a time when the merely conceptual items refer one to no more than ideas.

The time may, after all, be ripe to approach the whole problem from a different angle, rather than to go on squeezing an increasingly dry sponge. Duchamp's provocation was significant in his day, when the public was full of crude assurance, and when he made people uncomfortable he was, in fact, raising a number of extra-artistic issues that have since been forced back into aesthetic categories. He was well aware that all this was not a permanent mutation of art but a necessary moment of transition.

Paul Gauguin's "Luxury", Jacques Lipschitz's "The Dancer", and "La Serpentine" by Henri Matisse.

"Even laughter, mockery or destruction become dreary once they have become a habit," he once declared, thus summing up his views on the relevance of Neo-Dadaism.

Most of the once bizarre forms and odd materials shown in this exhibition seem quite acceptable today, and this is one of the real achievements of Modernism that did away with "noble" materials and sublime posturing that recently filled the 19th-century sculpture show at the Grand Palais. But the underlying philosophy of Modernism is now an octogenarian; it is based on a naive or at least outmoded concept of culture and obviously stands in need of a radical overhauling.

"Qu'est-ce que la sculpture moderne?" Musée National d'Art Moderne, Centre Georges Pompidou, through Oct. 13. ■

Jack Nicholson *Continued from page 7*

was taught. You never give these secrets out, certainly not before you've done the thing, because you'll feel exposed, the mystery."

Gender conflict: It's been the source of some of Nicholson's best — and most controversial — work. When it comes to male-female relationships in his movies, Nicholson likes to say he tries to "press on the nerves."

It is an interesting choice of phrase, "press on the nerves," because depending on the context it can imply pleasure or pain, and Nicholson uses it mainly to imply pain. Describing the way he intends to play the male-female dynamic in "The Witches of Eastwick," Nicholson says, "I want to drip acid on the nerves with this role."

The phrase comes up again when he is discussing his sure-to-be hotly debated performance in "Heartburn," which opened this week in New York. The surprise of that performance, the surprise of the movie, is how sympathetically Nicholson plays a character who is pretty much an unmitigated rat in Nora Ephron's novel of the same name — a philandering husband who chooses his wife's pregnancies as opportune times to cheat.

Still, the very tenderness, charm, exuberance and sympathy that Nicholson brings to the role are what make it so problematic.

"If the guy is so charming and lovable as you genuinely make him seem, what makes him do this fairly rotten thing to her?" he is asked.

"Well, here's where you press on the nerves," Nicholson says. "Are we all rotten? Because surely, you have friends and you know half of them, say, are capable of this behavior. And I don't think that you think that half your friends are rotten. That's where you press on the nerves. That was what was delicious about the part. My first acting teacher Jeff Corey used to say that all art really can only be a stimulating point of departure. You can't change the world, but you can make the world think."

The impulse to disrupt the old order of things, to remake the world, is perhaps responsible for Nicholson's continuing fascination with the character of Napoléon. He has been interested in the idea for at least 10 years, ever since Kubrick wrote a screenplay for a Napoléon movie with Nicholson in mind. (It never got off the ground.) Nicholson himself paid a quarter-million dollars for rights to a book called "The Murder of Napoléon." He says he hasn't decided if he wants to play the role or just produce and direct the film.

"I've invested a lot in the subject," he says, meaning more than money. "I sort of look at it like Shaw, Nietzsche, those kind of thinkers did, who consider Napoléon the man.

"When I was thinking about him, I got a feeling of autobiography about it — again, in terms of poetics — in the sense that he was a man who conquered the world twice. And became a symbol for the devil. That's the way they described him in England. But he was ultimately the man who overthrew feudalism, after all. . . . Up until that time, it was all about family. And now, after him, you could just be who you are."

Nicholson sounds like Napoléon in a besieged mode when he discusses the forces arrayed against creative projects in Hollywood these days.

"Do you feel like a creative person trapped in an uncreative age in the industry?"

"Well, you know, last night I saw — what's that movie — 'Ferris' something?"

"'Ferris Bueller's Day Off'?"

"Well, that movie made me feel totally irrelevant to anything that any audience could want, and 119 years old."

Despite this dispirited view, Nicholson has his eye on the next cusp in the development of his work. "You know, they say it takes 20 years at a minimum to make an actor, a full actor, and that's the stage I'm talking about," he says. ■

Ron Rosenbaum:s collection of nonfiction, "Manhattan Passions", is to be published in January by Beech Tree/ William Morrow. This is a shortened version of an article he contributed to the New York Times Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To Aug. 10: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
●British Museum (tel:636.15.55).
— To Aug. 17: Florentine Drawings of the 16th century.
— To Feb. 15: Archaeology in Britain: New Views of the Past; discoveries and achievments of the past 40 years.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To Oct. 5: L'Amour Fou, photography and Surrealism. 200 photographs by artists and photographers associated with Surrealism, including André Breton, Magritte, Dali, Man-Ray, Brassai and Kertesz.
— To Oct. 5: Dreams of a Summer Night, an exhibition of Scandinavian painting at the turn of the century.
●Clarendon Gallery (tel: 439.45.57).
— To Aug. 1: The Art of the Pastel, includes a selection of 18th century English pastels and works by contemporary pastelists.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
— To Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospecitive marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
— To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.
PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Aug. 24: Recent works by Toni Grand and Enzo Cucchi.
— To Oct. 13: A showing of 250 works of sculpture from between the years 1900-1970, entitled, What is modern sculpture?
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To July 28: 250 works of 19th century French sculpture, including works by Rude, Bourdelle, Maillol, Degas.
●Hotel de Ville, Salle Saint-Jean (tel: 42.76.51.53).
— To Aug. 24: George Grosz in Berlin: 150 works by the caricaturist and satirical artist from his years in Berlin, 1912-1932.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 28: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work; 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Buenos-Aires.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
— To Sept. 7: Nouveaux Réalistes: 110 works by 13 artists of the movement dating from the early 1960s and including Yves Klein, Arman, César, Christo.

GERMANY

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct.: The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
●Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— To Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).
ESSEN:
●Villa Hügel.
— To Nov. 2: The largest showing to date of art from East Germany in the West, entitled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century." Over 600 works from royal collections from the period 1694-1733.
HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To Sept. 14: Eve and the Future: The changing image of women as reflected in art since the French Revolution. 350 works of graphic, plastic and video art.
MUNICH:
●Neue Pinakothek, Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Aug. 10: In Search of the Golden Age: Dutch painting from the first half of the 19th century, from European museums and collections.
STUTTGART:
●Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
— To Aug. 10: 200 drawings, and 11 sculptures by the Greek artist Joannis Avramidis.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO:
●Villa Favorita (tel: (091).521.741).
— To Oct. 15: Works by Goya from private Spanish collections.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Fort Belvedere.
— To Sept. 7: Donatello and his People, contains 100 pieces of sculpture by Donatello and the generation he influenced, including Ghiberti, della Quercia, Michelozzo.
●Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
— To Sept. 7: Sacred and profane views of Mary Magdalene by artists from the middle ages to the 20th century: Giotto, Titian and de Chirico figure among 134 works.
MILAN:
●Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
— To Sept. 8: An exhibition of French art of the past 25 years, with works by Dubuffet, Picasso, Klein, Adami, and others.
ROME:
●Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80).
— To Aug. 15: Roma 1934: Rome's artistic and cultural life of the period, with works by Balla, de Chirico and contemporaries.
●Palazzo Venezia, (tel: 679.88.65).
— To July 27: Jordanian mosaics of the 6th to the 8th centuries on exhibit for the first time.
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silverwork by Italian craftsmen.
●Palazzo dei Conservatori.
— To Aug. 1: The Tranquil Abode of the Gods: Frescoes, statuary, and bronze unearthed in the 19th century on Esquiline hill on the site of a 1st century Imperial palace.
VENICE:
●Ca' Pesaro.
— To Oct. 5: Private collections from Europe and North America contribute to an exhibition of 160 works by Swiss artist Paul Klee; on view are works ranging from 1896 to 1940, the year of the artist's death.
●Giardini di Castello.
— To Sept. 28: The 42d Venice Biennale has as its theme 'Art and Science,' and explores the relationship between the visual arts and new technology.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711).
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school and lesser known contemporaries.
LEYDEN:
— To Sept. 22: Treasures From Turkey: An overview of the civilizations of Asia minor; 400 objects from 20 different museums in Turkey, including the Topkapi Museum in Istanbul.

DOONESBURY

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WEEKEND

Rare Bronze Antiquities in London

LONDON — Rarity can be a price booster or a handicap. By coincidence, several of the rarest works of art from the ancient world offered at auction in decades were sold in London within days of each other this month. Together they demonstrate that in order to click in the viewers' mind, rarity must be supported by the broader image of a familiar art. Beauty is not required, but ambiguity is lethal.

On July 14, the first rarity appeared at Sotheby's. So important did the object seem the English auctioneers that they ran it in color on the catalog jacket. The bronze statuette of a Greek warrior, 17 centimeters high (6 inches), may once have looked very grand. The walking man wears a helmet topped by a tall crest, and a cuirass, but is

SOUREN MELIKIAN

fully naked from the waist down. His two arms, extended forward, probably held a spear and a shield; they stop above the wrists because of corrosion. The patina with some English red over a dark greenish surface shows that the object was excavated. Whoever found it had a go at it with some abrasive substance — sandpaper? — to check the material. Not only is the figure hideously cleaned, it suffers from irreparable surface damage around the navel.

On any ordinary bronze, these would be minor flaws. But no Greek statuette of this size datable to the sixth century B.C., is common, and this particular model can be matched with only 12 other bronzes related in subject and style. What makes it unique is the story attached to it. As Sir John Beazley, the Greek scholar, tells it in an article published in 1943, the statuette was first seen by an officer of the English occupation forces in the Aden Protectorate. In January 1939, Major L.A.B. Hamilton was riding with some local tribesmen "past the old ruin of a fort at the mouth of the Wadi Jordan." A tribesman offered him the statuette for 200 rials, saying that it had been washed out of the fort by a spate. The Englishman did not have enough money. He got off his mount and took a photograph of the bronze, which Beazley published for his scholarly publication.

The find was sensational enough: No other Greek bronze of the archaic or classical period had ever been found in southern Arabia, nor has been since. The sequel to the story is almost as extraordinary. This is recounted by Bernard Ashmole, then director of the department of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, in an article celebrating the bicentennial of the museum in 1953. A visitor who had come to the office for an opinion produced the bronze figure. Ashmole said it was a Greek statuette representing a Spartan warrior. He added that the piece was known to him. The visitor looked incredulous — he had bought the warrior from an Arab in southern Arabia, not in a London shop. It was his turn to listen to the story of Hamilton's adventure in 1939. On July 14 this year the visitor's son, Andrew Altounyan, was selling the bronze.

In this father's time, such stories would have been listened to by collectors with polite amusement. In those days, one bought objects for their own sake, not for their context. The publicity that has since been given to archaeology and early art history now puts such an object in a totally different perspective, not just in the view of specialists but of the general public as well. Hence the price it realized, £52,800 ($79,200), a staggering figure, even though Sotheby's had hoped for more.

Greek warrior, c.540 B.C.

The second rarity appeared two days later at Christie's. This time it had no astounding story, but it is an astounding object, arguably the most beautiful Celtic work of art seen at auction since World War II. The bronze armlet, nine centimeters wide, is decorated with spiral ornament in high relief that is typical of the Celtic repertoire in the British Isles. Dug up in eastern Scotland, at Achavrail, shortly after 1900, it was described in a learned journal and quietly came to rest among the belongings of the dukes of Sutherland, on whose land it had been found. Hardly anyone had set eyes on it until its sale at Christie's.

No armlet of this type has been recorded at auction and only a handful are to be seen in museums. Christie's expert, Christine Insley, says that it comes close to another armlet in the British Museum, but from the art-lover's angle, the latter simply cannot bear comparison with Christie's object. The British Museum armlet neither manages the swirling movement effect nor does it have the magnificent green patina. Only a decade ago, the price might not have been very high for a bronze piece of jewelry. In the interval, however, Celtic art has been the object of exhibitions and books. A few museums have made an effort to make these objets d'art better known, starting with the British Museum, which has published a superbly illustrated booklet on the extraordinary shields in its collection, recovered mostly from the Thames.

Collectors from the German-speaking world, who had long been virtually the only to display any interest in Celtic art, now meet with some competition from the French and the English. The armlet was knocked down at £70,560 to Rainer Zietz, a London-based German dealer whose catholic tastes range from Italian maiolica, of which he sold a collection to the Getty Museum a few years ago, to modern Italian glass of the 1950s.

The third rarity, included in the same sale of antiquities at Christie's, did not do nearly as well. It has an extraordinary story, but it did not fully come out before the sale. Simply described in the catalog as "a Roman marble statue of Paris restored in the 18th century," it inspired Christie's experts with second thoughts. A typed notice posted on the wall next to the statue just days before the sale specified: "The head, feet, and (possibly) left forearm second century; the rest restored as an antiquity in the 18th century . . . According to Nicholas Penny this statue was in the same room of the London House as Venus, Minerva and Juno, by Nollekens." (Commissioned for Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire, as mentioned last week.) There is no need to cast doubt on what is fully established by Penny of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and it would have been useful to convey his meaning more clearly: the three goddesses and Paris were the characters in "The Judgment of Paris," the well-known episode of Greek mythology in which Paris assesses the beauty of the three goddesses.

In other words, the "Roman antiquity" was a reconstruction that once formed part of an 18th-century decorative program, which is incomparably better than just being any old "restored" antiquity. But that is not yet the complete story. The dealer, who is one of the best connoisseurs of Renaissance art but insists on remaining anonymous, believes he can identify the author of the reconstruction.

Two initials, I.B., are engraved on the back of a tree stump next to Paris. They are merely mentioned without comment in the catalog. The dealer pointed out that they are those of Jean de Bologne, the French late-Renaissance sculptor better known as Giambologna, and appear in a Latin signing formula — which the catalog does not specify. Giambologna, the dealer goes on, was passionately involved in Roman antiquity. He is known to have copied Roman statuary. He

Celtic armlet, 1st-2nd century A.D. — finest on the market.

could very well have reconstructed a Roman statue. The forearms are not of the Roman period, the dealer insists, but in the Mannerist style of the late 16th century. So is, I would venture to add, the handling of the tree stump carrying the initials, and also of the tunic, which incorporates a fragment in the center added not as a repair but as a symbolical souvenir of the original Roman fragments.

Giambologna? One authority on the subject, Anthony Radcliffe, who was one of the two organizers of the epoch-making Victoria & Albert Giabologna show, does not believe so. Nor does Charles Avery, now Christie's expert on Renaissance and Baroque art, and at the time the other organizer of the Giambologna show. So, that question remains unresolved. Reconstructed antiquities that can be tied to an identified historic context of the 17th or 18th centuries are exceedingly rare. The difference between Christie's estimate, £3,300-£5,500, and the price at which Paris was sold, £34,560, reflects the value of that rarity. If the statue could be proved to be a Giabologna reconstruction, another zero would have to be added to its value. The man who bought the three Nollekens goddesses was shrewd enough to acquire the Paris statue as well. It will be up to him to unravel the I.B. riddle. ■

World Premiere of Reitmann's 'Troades'

by James Helme Sutcliffe

MUNICH — Since the premiere here of the Berlin composer Aribert Reimann's Shakespeare opera "Lear" in 1978, his name has been on the musical map as the creator of the only full-scale opera since Benjamin Britten's "Death in Venice" to enter the world repertoire. Six years later, his chamber opera based on Strindberg's "Ghost Sonata" was premiered in Berlin and is still steadily doing the rounds of German opera studios.

Now it is the turn of his latest major work "Troades." Its world premiere opened the annual Munich Opera Festival on July 7 and attracted so many critics and theater directors to the city that some had to wait until July 13 and 16 to see the piece. The opera has already been recorded for EMI.

Performed during an unbroken two hours and two minutes, "Troades" is a powerful musical setting of Euripides' "The Trojan Women" as recreated in German by Franz Werfel and adapted as a libretto by the composer and the conductor of the world premiere, Gerd Albrecht. He and the director/designers, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle (set) and Pet Halmen (costumes), the same team that launched "Lear" on its triumphant career, again worked together, this time with a group of largely female singers creating roles so tailored to their voices that their roles seemed to grow out of their own vocal personalities and will be difficult to cast in other opera houses.

Whether it was right to set the nine-minute prologue to the play — a dialogue between Poseidon and Athene — for actors in evening dress reciting from the stage boxes to a purely organ accompaniment of crashing clusters and sustained pedal tones, is a moot point. I felt that it got the visually static evening off to a dangerously leaden start, gratuitously explaining the divine motives behind the Trojan War, surely common knowledge in Western cultures, and giving what is essentially a timeless warning about war's senseless destruction a questionable air of fatality. Actors holding up the flow of their speech to wait for organ cues in the theater, where a second's lapse of memory sounds like a minute, is hardly the ideal upbeat for a drama that itself consists of an alternation of often reflective monologues.

But once the orchestra enters with its groaning bass clarinet, long sustained cello line over muttering brass commentary and hurrying timpani beats to accompany the first of Queen Hecabe's laments for the murder of her husband Priam and their sons, the destruction of Troy and the foreign captivity that awaits herself and the rest of the women, Reimann's extraordinary ability to create dramatic atmosphere in musical terms takes over and the fascination is complete.

The role was a tour de force for the alto, Helga Dernesch, on stage all evening and a tower of vocal endurance until almost the end when the women are driven out by the Greeks (in threateningly spiky black armor) and Troy's ruins are put to the torch.

The individual entrances of the other principals set them all apart from each other musically. Wild arpeggios ceaselessly dashing up and down the entire mezzo-soprano range were mastered with breathtaking ease by Doris Soffel as the crazed prophetess Cassandra. Andromache's moving entrance with tiny Astyanax, her and Hector's son, soon to be hurled from the battlements by the Greeks to wipe out Troy's royal line — his crushed body is brought to Hecabe on Hector's shield before the women exit to Lucretia-like exile — was given expressive poignancy by the soprano Carmen Reppel accompanied by a Lucretia-like English horn solo.

As the flightly Helen, cause of 10 years of bloodshed and still defiantly unrepentant, the petite American Cyndia Sieden made a stunning debut, her stratospheric coloratura line decorated by glistening grace notes to contrast with the character tenor of her erstwhile husband Menelaus, Joseph Hopferwieser. Bodo Brinkmann gave the Greek herald Talthybius heroic baritone virtues, and the actress Carmen-Renate Köper declaimed the fiery Female Chorus line's against the ravishingly beautiful writing for women's chorus.

Wild arpeggios mastered with breathtaking ease

Reimann's music in "Troades" seems to have reached a new stage of development, more obviously melodic though still uncompromisingly modern, the high woodwind shrieks of "Lear" here counterbalanced by almost constant weavings of melody lines rotating around a few tones and gradually adding higher notes.

Both the technique and the plaintive intervals employed reminded me stylistically of Olivier Messiaen, which not for a moment questions Reimann's own, instantly recognizable vocabulary of dense horn or string clusters. Given the static scenario and single setting of Troy's thick walls punctured on three sides and above by jagged holes, Ponnelle moved his figures around and posed them with astounding variety, often achieved by subtle shifts in lighting.

His one miscalculation was the scarlet cloth behind the hintermost wall, hurled down during the finale, ineffectual as the ultimate conflagration, but it was a small price to pay for two hours of absorbing musical drama, whose fascination was maintained despite unclear articulation of the sung texts. It speaks for the intrinsic power of the music itself. ■

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

Athol Fugard and Maishe Maponya.

Apartheid and Theater of Resistance

by David Howley

LONDON — Even before the imposition of a state of emergency in South Africa further stifled dissent, the black South African playwright Maishe Maponya had decided that he was losing the battle with official censorship.

Maponya, at 35, is one of the country's best-known playwrights of the new generation; he considers denouncing apartheid a duty and his theater "a tool in the total struggle." His work was never banned outright (possessing a copy of a banned work is illegal), but Maponya, who publishes in Britain and intends his plays to strike out "until the walls that make us an inferior people fall," found discouragement enough trying to make himself heard.

"Culture, as far as they are concerned, does not need my kind of theater," he said, summarizing official thinking. Well-spoken and self-possessed, he makes his commitment and his anger evident in the single-minded way he challenges the obstacles to bringing his work before the public.

Performances of "Gangsters," about a black poet murdered while held in police detention, were limited to the 100-seat Market Theatre in Johannesburg, given official sanction, according to Maponya, as a safe place for expressing "alternative" views. Staging his work "in town" (in Johannesburg) at the Market has been relatively free from restrictions, he said, though in Soweto, where he lives, and especially in black homelands, authorities can be particularly sensitive about offending the government.

The plays he is now writing ("really quite strong") he will not try to produce in South Africa, because he thinks they are likely to arouse an official backlash. He now refuses on principal to submit his work for approval by authorities, either black or white, in search of alternative vennes. He chose to stage the play "The Nurse" in front of the audience most concerned: health workers at the (black) Baragwanth hospital near Soweto; the play was discontinued by the police after three performances. It depicts the situation in black hospitals, presented as apartheid's hierarchy writ small: Doctors are white or are imported, undertrained foreigners, nurses are black, and the patients they are meant to serve suffer criminal neglect. The nurse who raises her voice in protest is at one point threatened with a gun by a white doctor, and finally faces arrest for trying to organize the nurses in defiance of the official nursing association.

Maponya's symbols, if not his subjects, almost ensure controversy. The staging of "Gangsters" calls for a double of the poet to appear on a cross, in the room where his case is being discussed by the police. A security expert called Pieter Hannekom, addressing a conference of businessmen in the one-man comedy "Dirty Work" (usually played on the same bill just before "Gangsters"), meets his end in a fit of apoplexy, choking on the word "invade" — to which he has been diagnosed allergic — while hiding behind a demonstration bunker.

To charges of overstatement Maponya replies: "I don't need to exaggerate the reality of my situation in South Africa." His impatience with empty words was evident at a recent anti-apartheid conference in Paris, when he declined to address the audience. "They have *said* everything," he explained, referring to speeches by his older colleagues. The audience and panel, two other black writers from South Africa, instead heard selections from a collection of his recent poems. These included "Jo'burg City," an anti-centenary for the celebrations planned for Johannesburg. Another, from the new collection, "You Don't Riot," rhetorically addressed to Liberals, leaves little doubt as to his intolerance of hand-wringers. ("If someone steps on my toes I'm the one that feels the pain," he said later; "I'm very jealous of my struggle").

He cites Brecht when asked about dramatic influences, and says that though "people like to sing and chant about freedom or the ANC" (the African National Congress), there has been little real debate about what political change in South Africa would mean, and he intends in future plays to address the issue.

An encouraging reception of one of his six published plays, "The Hungry Earth," in Britain in 1984 makes Europe increasingly attractive; four years without other income has convinced him that no amount of ingenuity will allow him to make a living from writing at home, given present circumstances. After a London premiere of his new piece, "Jika" ("Turn Around" or "Turn Back"), the play is scheduled to be seen in October in New York at the South African theater festival at Lincoln Center's Vivian Beaumont stage.

New possibilities abroad include pursuing a master's degree in African theater in Britain at Leeds University (Maponya reasons that South African authorities are impressed by such things). Nonetheless, his priorities are unchanged: "I'm not looking for a better life for myself," he said, and he reserves some of his sharpest criticism for blacks who pursue education and middle-class comfort. "Some of them even boast about their degrees," he said icily.

The idea of exchanging ideas and receiving support from white writers sympathetic to his point of view is unpalatable. Without resources, "I would never be in a position to give, only take. Let them play a role," he said of such sympathizers, "but let them not direct my struggle." ■

Memories of Brion Gysin

by Jason Weiss

PARIS — At Brion Gysin's funeral last Tuesday, in the domed crematorium of Père Lachaise, his absence was sweetened by the music he loved. A tape was played of the musicians of Jajouka, recorded nearly thirty years ago in the Thousand and One Nights, the restaurant Gysin then ran in Tangier. Saxophonists Steve Lacy and Steve Potts, former collaborators, played a few tunes on soprano that resonated with long echoes of him. After, there was a party at somebody's house. The man of honor would have enjoyed it.

In December, at nearly 70, Gysin was made a Chevalier of Arts and Letters by the French Ministry of Culture. But he used to worry that he had wasted his career, precisely because he'd had fun, he had done what he wanted. The publishers said he was a painter, galleries said he was a writer; he'd lately developed another career, most recently with Ramuntcho Matta's band as the oldest living rock star.

Born and educated in England, of Scots-Swiss parentage, Gysin later became an American citizen. He spent many years in Morocco, where he learned something of magic, and of the incantatory practices of divination, a staple of traditional art. Most of us who went to visit him later, in Paris, were quite a bit younger than he was, and he taught us a great deal about creativity, methods of making something. He was a great bringer of people together, and knew how to open their eyes.

He wasn't afraid to take leaps in his work. His problem was always marketing the painting, or book, or invention. A lot of famous people were influenced by his activities, but he had a hard time getting the pieces sold.

We first met six years ago when I interviewed him for this newspaper. We became friends, and I often wrote about him subsequently. Each visit was an eye-opening lesson in history, for whomever was there, his stories never lacked brio. He spent his life crossing borders, hopping continents and cultures just as he did artistic forms. Eventually he had learned to speak seven languages.

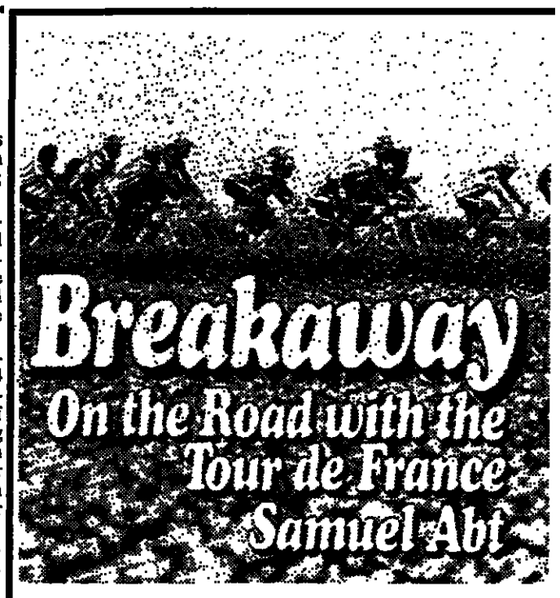
He seemed to have abandoned painting in recent years, though he did do small pictures. His writing itself was painterly, just as his visual art treated the figurativeness of writing. A year ago the Academia Foundation commissioned him to paint his last major work, a ten-canvas series called "Calligraffiti of Fire," which he executed in barely a week. Painter George Condo described it as "an epiphany of interchangeable forms and gases."

Shortly before, Gysin had finished a novel he'd been working on since 1968, *The Last Museum*, due out soon with Faber in London and Grove Press in New York. He also has two other books to be published this year, collaborations in limited editions, as artist with his old friend William Burroughs on a book of cats, *The Cat Inside*, and as author of *The Faultline*, a book of omitted passages from the new novel illustrated by Keith Haring. The Galerie de France as well will offer a large retrospective of Gysin's paintings at the end of this year.

Jason Weiss is a Paris based writer.

Alice Springs

Brion Gysin.



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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PSvNM	33366	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
SFeSoP	31597	27¾	26¾	27⅞	− ⅜
HamPa	20389	53¾	52	53¾	+5⅜
AldSgn n	19287	42⅞	41¾	42	+3
Chase s	19193	40⅞	39⅞	40½	+1
vlLTV	17681	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
AT&T	16344	24½	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
Safewy	13443	61⅞	61	61½	+1½
LILCo	12873	13	12¾	12½	+ ⅝
PacGE	12698	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
SouthCo	12158	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
AEIPw	11887	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ½
SCalEd	11873	35⅞	35	35⅞	+1⅛
Churchs	11500	13⅛	12	12⅜	−1
PSInd	9892	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅜

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	131,960,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	160,775,510
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,660,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,440,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	95,041,800
NYSE volume up	n.a.
NYSE volume down	n.a.
Amex volume up	n.a.
Amex volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	138.41	137.62	138.41	+ 1.16
Industrials	157.38	156.45	157.38	+ 1.38
Transp.	107.83	107.15	107.83	+ 0.49
Utilities	76.56	75.91	76.36	+ 0.65
Finance	150.15	149.57	150.10	+ 2.84

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	282	215
Declined	269	359
Unchanged	246	214
Total Issues	777	788
New Highs	10	10
New Lows	23	28

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrials	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.41	+ 0.07
Utilities	91.76	+ 0.28
Industrials	89.06	− 0.13

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	965	648
Declined	593	923
Unchanged	412	400
Total Issues	1970	1971
New Highs	84	78
New Lows	50	58

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 24	242,101	565,114	136,683
July 23	251,565	522,436	94,098
July 22	258,686	23,102	441,459
July 21	228,516	447,521	56,971
July 18	297,015	501,291	70,610

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1799.78	1821.57	1791.06	1810.04	+ 18.42
Trans	716.88	726.38	710.00	720.50	+ 5.12
Util	205.81	208.39	204.55	207.45	+ 2.01
Comp	692.26	701.46	688.90	697.34	+ 6.50

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	265.50	262.72	265.32	+ 2.60
Transp.	180.23	178.89	180.01	+ 0.43
Utilities	115.41	114.32	115.35	+ 1.03
Finance	28.69	28.41	28.68	+ 0.27
Composite	240.36	237.95	240.22	+ 2.27

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	811	815
Declined	721	1,218
Unchanged	895	2,119
Total Issues	2,428	4,351

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
267.97	266.46	266.31	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Up in Moderate Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading Friday, the fourth advance in five sessions this week.

The Dow Jones industrial index climbed 18.42 points to 1,810.14. Advances led declines by a 9-5 ratio.

Volume fell to 131.96 million from 134.7 million Thursday.

A Reagan administration forecast of 4-percent-plus growth in 1987, though viewed with skepticism, contributed to modest optimism about the U.S. economy.

Public Service New Mexico led actives, up ⅜ at 35½, with several large blocks traded.

Also actively traded, Santa Fe New Mexico declined ⅜ to 27⅞ and Chase Manhattan advanced 1 to 40½. Dividend captures were cited as being behind the trading.

Hammermill Paper climbed 5⅜ to 53¾. It received an offer from Paul Bilzerian at $52 a share. The bid was topped on speculation of a higher offer.

LTV, also active, slipped ⅛ to 3⅜. It had risen for several sessions, in a recovery after losing half its market value after filing for Chapter 11 protection for creditors last week.

Safeway jumped 1½ to 61½. It was rumored to be considering going private to avoid a takeover bid.

Analysts said stocks were benefiting from a technical bounce after tumbling 140 points in the first two weeks of the month, after which stocks were oversold.

"The market's momentum low came in the first week of the sell-off" started July 3, said Lew Smith of Bear Stearns. "The psychological bottom was hit this week."

The market held its ground despite bad news on a number of leading companies, including General Motors, with its lower earnings, and Santa Fe Southern, which received a negative ruling on its plan to merge its two railroad units.

"We've been so flush with bad news on the economy and strident exaggeration of the negatives that we may be reaching the bottom of the bad news flow," said Gary Ciminero of Fleet Financial Group.

"Things may be picking up from here," he said. He predicted economic growth in the current fiscal quarter at 3 percent to 4 percent from the 1.1 percent second quarter growth reported this week.

He said he expected a rise in capital spending in the second half with the settling down of certain factors that contributed to uncertainty, including tax reform, the dollar and oil prices.

"We've seen bad economic data the past 50 days," said John Connolly of Dean Witter Reynolds. "But we'll see some pretty encouraging numbers soon, and eventually we'll cross a threshold, and the economy will grow faster."

Stocks jumped in mid-morning as the administration confirmed press accounts that it expects 1987 growth to be over 4 percent. But reaction was mild.

"This market's grown pretty jaded about economic forecasts," Mr. Ciminero said.

Some laid the blame for the big early July selloff on a growing fear that the economy was sliding into recession or extreme slowdown, which would cause profits to fall.

But with a trickle of upbeat reports, stocks gained in four of five sessions this week.

A

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
26½	13½	AAR s	.44	2.0	17	25	22¾	22	22	− ⅛
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.9		202	23½	23⅞	23⅞	
33	11½	AFG s			17	685	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	13¾	AGS			13	311	18	17⅝	18	
15	9⅝	AMCA			288	1	11½	11½	11½	
60⅝	37½	AMR			13	5492	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅞
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.2		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¾
24	19¼	ANR pf	2.12	9.4		4	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
12½	8½	APL			6	14	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅛	ARX	.711	6.2	10	40	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
51	28⅝	ASA	2.00a	6.5		434	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
18⅝	10½	AVX		2.9		425	11¼	10¾	11	− ¼
32	22⅝	AZP	2.72	8.9	8	1547	31	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
55	26⅝	AbtLb s	.84	1.7	23	2894	50⅝	49⅝	50¼	+ ¼
32	19⅝	AccoWd	.56	2.1	18	79	27	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	AcmeC	.40	4.1		940	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	4.0	20	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS/FINANCE
[illegible]TURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 26-27, 1986 **

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 10

ECONOMIC SCENE

[illegible]ore Than Just Cheap Oil at Stake in OPEC Talks

By JOHN TAGLIABUE
New York Times Service

[illegible]ONN — Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will gather on Monday in Geneva to continue a search for means to stabilize oil prices, with little indication that they are any closer to agree[illegible]han they were during three earlier attempts this year. [illegible] stake over the short term are continued low oil prices. But [illegible] the long term, the results of the conference could have much [illegible] with doubts that are spreading about the economic risks [illegible]ed in cheap oil, and how they overlap into questions of [illegible]al decision-making.

[illegible] major industrialized nations that are net importers of their [illegible] sources, such as Japan [illegible]est Germany, have re[illegible]ility for pulling ahead [illegible] the marginal econo[illegible] Asia and Western Eu[illegible] But just as they were [illegible]ng to relish the idea of [illegible]arrel of crude oil, some [illegible] economic assumptions [illegible]g from the new price [illegible]ment seemed threatened.

> The West's ability to influence decision-making seems to be threatened.

[illegible] lower oil prices are creeping through, and in West Germa[illegible] Bundesbank, in its last monthly report, said Bonn was [illegible]d to pay half as much for imported oil in 1986 as it did in [illegible] The savings are expected to give renewed impetus to [illegible]c investment, quickening economic growth.

[illegible] with many debt-pressed developing countries on strict [illegible]y schedules dictated by the International Monetary Fund, [illegible] for exports are contracting further as once-wealthy oil [illegible]ng countries see their reserves dry up. The market for big [illegible] and factories that are complete and ready to use, in [illegible]ermany and Japan have been acknowledged leaders, has [illegible]ted, especially among oil-producing countries.

[illegible]OREOVER, in banking centers such as Tokyo, Frankfurt and London, the news from Texas and Oklahoma is watched closely, as falling oil prices cause hundreds of [illegible] of dollars of energy loans to sour. And last week's failure [illegible] National Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma City, the [illegible]argest bank failure ever in the United States, has re[illegible]e focus on U.S. financial institutions by central bankers [illegible]vernment leaders. Those institutions are perceived as [illegible]ressure from their inability to collect loans from heavily [illegible]l developing countries.

[illegible]veek, figures from the American Petroleum Institute, an [illegible] organization, showed that oil exploration activity, mea[illegible] the number of active drilling rigs in the United States, [illegible]nped from 2,000 at the end of 1985 to 663, its lowest [illegible] level.

[illegible]he economic underpinnings weakened, the West's ability [illegible]nce international decision-making also seemed threat[illegible]is week, Vice President George Bush said he would [illegible]r the Middle East to seek a revival of peace efforts. And [illegible]w oil prices have hurt some radical Middle Eastern [illegible]ents, such as Tehran, they have also wounded some of [illegible]'s key allies.

[illegible]ush will visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt. In recent weeks [illegible]s felt the full brunt of cheaper oil, as low-cost deliveries [illegible]lf countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait caused [illegible] crude exports to average an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 [illegible] day, down from 250,000 to 300,000 barrels last year. [illegible]ton is discussing an economic aid package for Egypt, [illegible]ible restructuring of outstanding loan repayments, and [illegible]k the Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, made an [illegible]ted tour of European capitals, including London, Paris [illegible], in search of support for his country's battered econo[illegible]

[illegible]ir last meeting on the Adriatic island of Brioni, in June, a

See OIL, Page 15

Currency Rates

[illegible]Rates — July 25

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
[illegible]	2.4715	3.606	112.48 *	34.87 *	0.1642 *	—	5.464 *	139.81 *	153.22 y
[illegible]	44.56	66.03	20.6345	6.3805	3.0065 *	18.3165	—	25.60	28.06 *
[illegible]	2.1482	3.199	—	30.94 *	1.4565 x	88.76 *	4.847 *	124.00 *	1.36 *
[illegible]	1.482	—	3.1763	10.3065	2,180.00	3.5793	65.63	2.753	234.30
[illegible]	1,475.00	2,842.90	686.35	212.45	—	609.11	33.282	851.40	9.334
[illegible]	—	0.6744 =	2.1525	6.9625	1,477.00	2.424	44.485	1.7355	158.35
[illegible]	6.949	10.345	3.2322	—	4.709 x	2.869	15.67 *	4.0865	4.3975 *
[illegible]	158.50	233.87	73.25	22.67	10.68 *	65.01	355.15 *	90.545	—
[illegible]	1.7348	2.579	80.63 *	24.91 *	0.1176 *	71.62 *	3.9037 *	—	1.0965 *
[illegible]	[illegible]	0.8639	2.1251	6.8708	1,459.02	2.3934	43.847	1.7136	156.165
[illegible]	[illegible]	0.79015	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,746.71	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	186.266

[illegible] and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. [illegible] franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one [illegible] of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.
[illegible] pound: $U.S.1.4705

[illegible]ollar Values

Per U.S.$	Currency	Per U.S.$	Currency	Per U.S.$	Currency	Per U.S.$
[illegible]	Fin. markka	5.048	Mex. peso	632.00	Soviet ruble	0.69
[illegible]	Greek drac.	137.25	Norw. krone	7.514	Span. peseta	136.40
15.02	Hong Kong $	7.8135	Phil. peso	20.00	Swed. krona	7.08
44.30	Indian rupee	12.55	Port. escudo	145.00	Taiwan $	38.07
14.91	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.753	Thai baht	26.135
1.387	Irish £	0.7148	Sing. $	2.188	Turkish lira	670.85
[illegible]	Israeli shek.	1.4905	S. Afr. rand	2.5189	UAE dirham	3.673
4.09	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2905	S. Kor. won	880.50	Venez. boliv.	18.00
1.35	Malay. ring.	2.6465				

[illegible] Irish £
[illegible] de Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Na[illegible] (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); [illegible] Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

[illegible]rrency Deposits — July 25

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
[illegible]	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 1/16-5 3/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 3/8-7 1/2	6 1/8
[illegible]	4 1/2-4 5/8	5-5 1/8	9 7/8-10	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 1/8
[illegible]	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 15/16-5 1/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 1/8
[illegible]	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 7/8-5	9 7/8-10	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 1/8
[illegible]	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 13/16-4 15/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/16-7 3/16	7 1/8-7 1/4	6 1/4

[illegible] Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters [illegible]icable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

[illegible]ey Rates July 25

	Close	Prev.
[illegible]	6	6
[illegible]	6 5/16	6 5/16
[illegible]	8	8
[illegible]	7 1/2	7 1/2
[illegible]	6.35	6.28
[illegible]	5.79	5.78
[illegible]	5.87	5.860
[illegible]	6.04	6.04
[illegible]	6.04	6.04
[illegible]	5.50	5.50
[illegible]	4.40	4.40
[illegible]	4.45	4.45
[illegible]	4.45	4.45
[illegible]	4.30	4.30
[illegible]	7	7
[illegible]	8	7 1/2
[illegible]	7 1/2	7 1/2
[illegible]	7 1/2	7 1/2
[illegible]	7 1/2	7 1/2
[illegible]	10	10
[illegible]	9 1/2	10
[illegible]	9 9/16	9 11/16
[illegible]	9 15/32	9 11/16
[illegible]	3 1/2	3 1/2
[illegible]	4 9/16	4 5/16
[illegible]	4 11/16	4 11/16

[illegible] Commerzbank, Credit[illegible] of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits — July 25

1 month	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
2 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
3 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
6 months	6 1/2 - 6 5/8
1 year	6 9/16 - 6 11/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — July 25

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.09
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.256
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate

Gold

July 25

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	348.75	349.05	+ 0.40
Luxembourg	349.20	—	+ 0.85
Paris (12.5 kilo)	351.30	350.46	+ 0.51
Zurich	348.45	349.60	+ 0.80
London	347.80	349.40	+ 0.75
New York	—	347.90	— 1.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Profit Off 71% At Britoil

Warns of a Loss In the 2d Half

Reuters

LONDON — Britoil PLC, the British oil and gas conglomerate, said Friday that first-half profit plunged 71 percent from a year earlier and warned that tumbling oil prices would deprive it of any profits for the rest of the year.

Britoil said pretax profit fell to £105 million ($155 million) in the six months ending June 30 from £364 million a year earlier. Net income fell to £34.5 million from £91.4 million while operating income plunged to £100.4 million from £364.1 million, it said.

Turnover plunged 44 percent, to £546.1 million from £968.1 million.

Analysts said the report, which included a 2-pence cut in the dividend, to 2 pence, was worse than expected. Britoil shares fell 26 pence, to 110 pence, on the London Stock Exchange after the report was issued.

The company said it would be unprofitable during the second half if global demand for oil remained sluggish. It said lack of demand and falling oil prices had forced the company to cut its 1986 exploration budget by 40 percent.

It said it may also have to write off what it called "a considerable sum" for existing North Sea exploration and pre-production expenses, and review the values carried for certain overseas assets. It did not elaborate.

Should such moves be necessary, it said, they would appear in the full-year results.

The company said that the price of oil fell from around $30 a barrel at the beginning of the first half to as low as $10 during the second quarter.

Oil output rose to an average 182,500 barrels a day from 178,300 a year earlier, it said, while gas production rose to 308 million cubic feet a day from 256 million.

Funds generated from operations were significantly lower than in the same 1985 period, causing a cash deficit of £66.4 million that was funded from existing lines of credit, it said.

Capital expenditure on projects fell in the period to £109.1 million from £213.4 million, while exploration expenditures were cut to £70.4 million from £109.8 million.

■ OPEC Output Surges

The chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said in a newspaper interview published Friday that the group was now producing more than 19.5 million barrels a day, up from 17.5 million only recently, Reuters reported from Riyadh.

It said that Rilwanu Lukman, who is also the Nigerian oil minister, told the Arab News that OPEC would have to agree on quotas before this level of output could be reduced.

He said OPEC ministers would concentrate on quotas at their meeting starting in Geneva on Monday as a prerequisite to probing other topics such as pricing, reducing the current output level and auditing.

Peru Freezes Dollar Sales Until July 30

Reuters

LIMA — The government on Friday suspended bank sales of dollars until next Wednesday amid rumors that it may devalue Peru's currency or impose new currency exchange controls prior to the first anniversary of rule by President Alan García Pérez.

The central bank said it acted because "unscrupulous dealers" wanted to pressure the rate of the national currency downward using false reports circulating on the eve of Mr. García's scheduled anniversary speech on Monday.

"We are beginning to take precautionary measures," the deputy economy minister, Gustavo Sabrebein, told reporters.

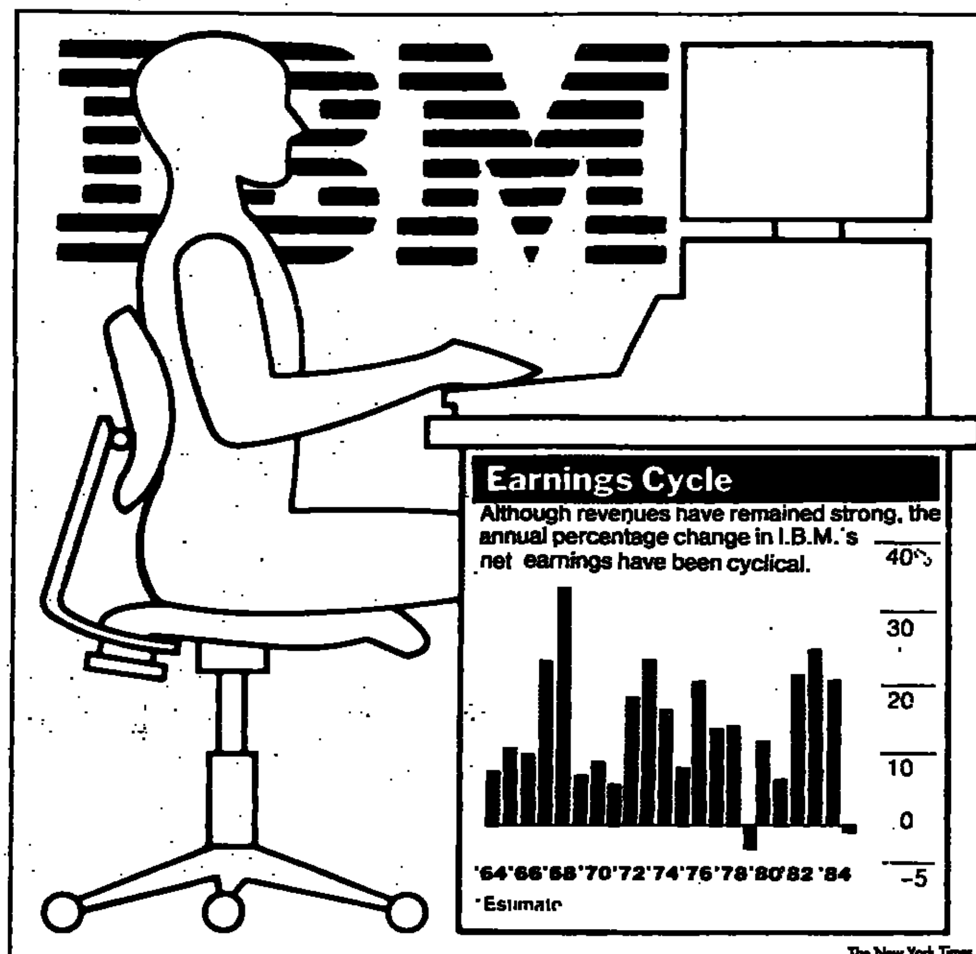
Banks in Lima's financial district opened the day suspending all foreign exchange operations to the public, but they resumed purchases of dollars after about two hours, sources said.

Buyers had stepped up demand for dollars during the past few days as rumors spread of the possibility of an imminent devaluation or new exchange controls, bankers said.

Unlike other major Latin American countries, Peru has frozen the official rate of its currency, the inti, against the dollar for the past year. Mr. García has vowed to hold the official exchange rate at about 14 intis to the dollar until yearend.

The central bank has intervened in the financial markets over the past year to keep the free rate at around 17.4 intis to the dollar.

Black market street dealers said they opened the day selling dollars at 19 intis, the highest rate seen so far. Police standing by made no attempt to stop the sales.



The New York Times

IBM: Trying to Shake the Malaise

While Computer Giant Revamps, DEC Gains Strength

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not that long ago, the computer experts were warning that if anything was going to slow the growth of IBM, it would be the aggressive electronics giants of Japan. Robert Sobel, a business historian, even entitled his latest book "IBM vs. Japan: The Struggle for the Future."

International Business Machines Corp. does have its hands full these days. But its problems have little to do with the Japanese — who are still floundering in their efforts to enter the U.S. computer market — and a lot to do with problems at home that few predicted.

That is only one of the many surprises underlying the prolonged malaise afflicting a company that just two years ago seemed among the last invincible champions of American high technology. The company's reversal of fortunes, many now fear, may not end until early 1988.

Virtually no one disputes IBM's contention that many of its problems are directly linked to the downturn in capital spending. IBM's chairman, John F. Akers, gave that explanation July 14 when the company announced a 7.7-percent decline in second-quarter net income, and said that unless the trend was suddenly reversed the company would almost certainly post its second consecutive decline in yearly profits.

But IBM analysts, customers and competitors say other factors, rarely mentioned by the company, also are contributing significantly to its troubles. Among them are the unexpected revival of an old competitor — Digital Equipment Corp. — that has exploited IBM's traditional weakness in midrange computers and IBM's apparent failure to prepare in time for a price war in the personal computer market.

And while IBM's reputation as one of America's best-managed and most-admired enterprises seems secure, those other factors may have taken the sheen off its products.

"Part of what you are seeing is the strange market psychology of the computer business," said Mark G. Schulman, the technology analyst at Salomon Brothers. "A few years ago, IBM had this aura of invincibility," he added, an aura so strong that the company grew nervous about renewed questions concerning its market power.

"Now that's gone," Mr. Schulman added, "and some of it has even been transferred to Digital. In reality, no one is invulnerable, but in this business the image of success can become a self-fulfilling prophecy."

IBM's downturn also has prompted a host of other observations, some surprising and some predictable, about the state of the world's largest computer company:

- IBM executives have long contended that the increased use of microcomputers would spur even more demand for large, mainframe systems — especially as users began connecting their desktop computers into networks and reached out for huge data bases stored in bigger machines. But the communications effort has stalled and IBM has been left selling smaller systems with significantly lower profit margins.
- A key element of IBM's drive for competitiveness has been a five-year, $20-billion investment in new plant and equipment. Analysts say it will make IBM among the world's most efficient companies. In the short term, however, with manufacturing volumes in the United States unusually low, the cost of that overhead is being spread over too few products, and IBM concedes that is further depressing its profit margins.
- IBM's income has always risen and fallen in fairly regular cycles. But this decline is the first since the company has greatly increased its dependence on outright sales of equipment — rather than rentals — and since it introduced the PC and other small computers with their slimmer profit margins. Thus, analysts say that experience offers little guidance in predicting how long a recovery will take, or how strong it will be.

Ironically, IBM's troubles have come just as some of its key products are improving. The company's new-generation mainframe, model 3090, known as the Sierra series, has recovered from a rocky start and seems to be selling well. And last month the company introduced a raft of products for its midsized computers that finally straighten out a confusing tangle of incompatible products,

See IBM, Page 15

U.S. Increases Forecast of Growth in 1987

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is now forecasting substantially more economic growth in 1987 than it expected just five and a half months ago, according to confidential budget documents.

The new forecast also acknowledges that U.S. economic growth this year will be less than originally estimated in February, when President Ronald Reagan sent his budget to Congress.

Despite the current weakness in the economy, confirmed by several statistical reports, the administration estimates that the economy will grow by 4.5 percent from the fourth quarter of this year to the fourth quarter of 1987, according to the documents. The February forecast predicted only 4-percent growth. Both figures are adjusted to eliminate the effects of inflation.

The new forecast is being used as the basis for the annual re-estimate of the president's budget, known as the "midsession review," which is scheduled to go to Congress in the week of Aug. 4.

[The White House spokesman, Larry Speaks, declined Friday to comment specifically on the revised forecast, saying "We do say growth will be less than 4 percent in 1986 and more than 4 percent in 1987," Reuters reported. He added that the midsession report had not yet been finished.]

The economic estimates are developed jointly by the Office of Management and Budget, the Treasury and the President's Council of Economic Advisers. The documents show gross national product, inflation, unemployment, personal income, interest rates, corporate profits, expected Social Security benefit increases and other indicators from 1986 through 1992. The numbers still are subject to minor technical corrections, but no major changes are expected, budget officials said.

Economists said that the administration's estimates were within the range of reasonable forecasts, but were almost certainly more optimistic than the projections to be issued by the Congressional Budget Office on Aug. 6 or 7.

Lawrence Chimerine, chairman and chief economist of Chase Econometrics, a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank, when informed of the administration's new figures, said that there was "little evidence" to support such an "extremely optimistic" forecast for 1987. He said that he expected the rate of real economic growth to be closer to 2.5 percent a year for the next 18 months.

The new administration forecast shows a dramatic decline in inflation for 1986 and 1987, mainly because of lower oil prices. The revised economic assumptions show crude oil prices averaging $15.46 a barrel in 1987. In late December, the administration assumed that the average price that year would be $23.98.

The lower oil prices may have produced a slowing in economic activity this year because of the immediate and heavy slump in the Southwest's oil patch, but will result in a stronger economy next year, administration officials say.

In the forecast, inflation-adjusted economic growth as measured by the level of the gross national product for the entire year — not just the fourth quarter) — is estimated at 2.6 percent in 1986 and 4.3 percent in 1987. The comparable figures in the president's February budget were 3.4 percent for 1986 and 4 percent for 1987.

Brazil's New Economic Plan Called Unlikely to Cut Deficit

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Bankers and businessmen said Friday that a new economic plan announced this week by President José Sarney is needed to offset a consumer spending spree, but fails to deal with Brazil's soaring multibillion-dollar deficit.

According to the latest government figures, Brazil's federal deficit for 1986 is estimated at 4 percent of the gross national product, the country's total output of goods and services, or a minimum of $250 billion.

On Wednesday, Mr. Sarney issued a presidential decree aimed at reining in the spending that includes 28-percent taxes on luxury goods such as cars and foreign air fares.

Commenting on the presidential decree, an American banker said on Thursday that it appeared the government was "hesitating in dealing with the federal deficit and until it does, the success of the Cruzado plan will be in doubt."

The Cruzado plan is an economic stabilization program Mr. Sarney introduced Feb. 28 to curb inflation that neared 500 percent annually.

That plan included a wage and price freeze, elimination of cost-of-living adjustments and creation of a new currency, the cruzado.

Since then, inflation has totaled only 3.38 percent. But the government felt the program was being undermined by increased consumption. Brazilians, taking advantage of the price freeze, bought cars, home appliances and started traveling abroad in record numbers.

See BRAZIL, Page 13

Rise in Japanese Exports to Europe Draws More Complaints

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Japan's export drive, slowed in the United States by a strengthening yen, has caught fire in Western Europe, drawing new heat from worried European government and industry leaders.

The trend is particularly alarming for Europe because it coincides with a long-awaited pickup in consumer demand stemming from lower inflation and with a broad-based strengthening of the region's economy.

The "buy Japanese" binge means that Europe's manufacturers are getting a smaller chunk of the extra consumer spending than they had counted on. Some economists think this is hindering European economic growth.

European impatience at the surge in imports along with EC assertions that the Japanese have diverted exports from sluggish U.S. markets to Europe have not escaped notice in Tokyo.

"Irritation is getting stronger and stronger," Michihiko Ikeda, a Japanese government official, said during a recent visit of trade officials to the Brussels headquarters of the European Community.

Although Japan's 1985 trade surplus with Europe was less than half that of the U.S.-Japan gap, it has doubled in eight years and may exceed $20 billion this year.

Led by car and machine-tool sales, the volume of Japanese exports to the 12 EC nations jumped 28 percent in the first five months of this year from the like period last year, according to the EC.

That compared with a 3-percent rise in Japanese exports to the United States over the same period.

Measured in yen, Japan's exports to the EC were up 9.8 percent in the January-May period while sales to the United States fell 7.5 percent, according to estimates by the Frankfurt office of Chase Econometrics, a private international forecasting organization.

The shift in Japanese export growth from the United States to the European market can be explained partly by foreign-exchange movements. The yen has risen nearly twice as fast against the dollar as against the key European currencies since the start of the year. That makes Europe a relatively more attractive target for Japanese exporters.

Japanese markets in oil-exporting and other developing countries are sluggish, while demand in Japan's home market has been static.

"Japanese companies are looking for new markets, and Europe is a good place for them to go," said Rainer Rau, director of Chase's West German service.

Senior EC trade executives accused Japanese officials at a meeting earlier this month of deliberately diverting exports to Western Europe to offset a slowdown in shipments to the U.S. market.

Japan denies the charge, arguing that many factors are causing the export shift, including a faster rate of economic growth in Western Europe.

"If the European economy is booming, it is natural that there would be an increase in imports," said Takeshi Kamitani of Japan's Brussels-based mission to the EC. He said the Europeans had a "one-sided" view of trade, glossing over their failure to export more.

Trade statistics lend some support to the EC's case.

Japan's auto sales to the EC, measured in dollars, jumped 53 percent in the January-May period. They rose 23 percent in the United States.

In June, Japan's share of the U.S. car market fell, to 19 percent from 21 percent. In Western Europe, Japanese manufacturers captured a record 11.8 percent of new car sales in the first half of this year, up from a 10.4-percent share for the like period in 1985.

European sales of Japanese compact-disk players rose fourfold in the January-April period, and machine-tool exports were up more than 50 percent.

The flood of imports has prompted the EC to threaten new protectionist moves unless Tokyo acts quickly to reverse the trend. Japan could face a European backlash on several trade fronts:

- European semiconductor manufacturers have asked the EC's Executive Commission to investigate allegations of Japanese "dumping," or unfairly low pricing, of certain memory chips. An EC decision on whether to proceed with the case is expected in September.
- The EC may decide before its August recess whether to impose punitive duties on imports of Japanese photocopiers in response to a dumping complaint by the Committee of European Copier Manufacturers. Japan holds up to 80 percent of the EC photocopier market.
- In June, the EC told Japan that unless the EC improved its trade balance soon, it would propose that Japan be excluded from the benefits of any significant concessions worked out in a new round of global trade-liberalization talks, expected to begin later this year or in 1987.

Deficit in Trade Narrows in U.K.

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Britain's merchandise-trade deficit narrowed to £623 million ($928 million) in June, from £666 million in May, according to provisional figures released Friday by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The government also said that the current-account surplus widened to £77 million last month, from £34 million surplus in May. The improvement, however, fell far short of April's £435-million surplus in the current account, a broad measure that includes trade in services as well as merchandise.

Exports, still affected by the slide in oil prices and a drop in British oil production, fell £45 million to £5.82 billion. But imports, also affected by the oil crisis, fell further, by £112 million to £6.45 billion.

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Please send prospectus and account application to:
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Address ____
Not available within the U.S.A.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 84

Alleg Pw	ALLTEL Cp	ALLTEL pf	AmCan 3pf
Am Cyan	AmEl Pw	AmerTrPrime	Anheusr
Anheusr pf	AtlCity El	BellAtlan s	Boston Ed
CaroPwLt	CentSo West	CenHud Gas	CenIll PSvc
CenMePw	CinnBell s	CinnGas El	ConnEngy
ConEdison	DPL Inc	Delmar PLt	Duke Pow
Eastn Util	Energen	FGIC Cp n	FPL Grp
FePa 120pf	Flaxsteel	FordMot s	GTE Corp
GTE pf	GTE 2pf	Gen Mills	GermanyFd n
HammPap	Harcourt s	HawaiiEl	HithCrPr
Heinz pf	Houstind	IE Indust	IndianaEngy
IowaResc s	KanGasEl	KanPwLt	Kentcky Ut
MDU Res s	McKesson	Medtronic	MidwstEngy s
MinnPL s	NDist 425pf	NevadPw wi	NewEngEl s
NJ Rescs	Noesst Util	NorStaPw s	PacGE
Penna PwLt	PaPL 450pf	Phila Elec	Potlatch
Pottlch pfB	PotEl 244pf	PSInd 715pf	Roch GasE
RollinCom	StJos LtPw	SanDie Gas	Savannh EP
SavnhEP A	SierraPacR	SouCalEd	Southern Co
TRE Corp	TolEd 347pf	Union Elec	USWest s
UtahPL	VF Corp s	WiscEP	Wis PubSv

NEW LOWS 30

AdobeRsc n	AmerHess	AMI Inc	ApacheCp
ApachePt un	Asarco Inc	BritTelFn	BorINth
Church	ClevCliff	CleveCH pf	CoastalCp
Cumm Eng	DomeM g	DresserInd	EGG Inc
Enserch	Ensrch adj p	Esterlne	GenRad
GrubEllis	Hazeltine	HeclaMng	Hesston pf
Homestake	HouOilRoy	Homono	IntMlar pfA
Kidde 164pr	LearPet cv p	McIntyrM s	NatCnvStr
NorskHydr n	Raymark	SntaFeEP n	SunEngy n
TelecomCp	TexEastn	TexETr adj p	Tidewatr
TranscoEng	Transco pf	TwinDisc	USX adj pf
UtdArtist n	Unocal	Valley Ind	Wstn Union
WnUn dep pf	WnUn 14pf		

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 16)

Pennzoil

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	480.3	565.4
Net Inc.	25.2	52.6
Per Share	0.51	1.12
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	991.2	1,140.
Net Inc.	9.03	110.0
Per Share	0.03	2.32

Phelps Dodge

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	220.8	232.7
Oper Net	8.4	6.9
Oper Share	0.19	0.13
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	451.7	456.3
Oper Net	17.4	9.6
Oper Share	0.40	0.11

Phillips Petroleum

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,300.	3,930.
Net Inc.	8.0	117.0
Per Share	0.01	0.52
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	5,370.	7,860.
Net Inc.	104.0	230.0
Per Share	0.39	0.68

Piedmont Aviation

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	475.6	393.3
Net Inc.	36.7	31.6
Per Share	1.79	1.72
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	879.7	719.8
Net Inc.	29.8	32.4
Per Share	1.53	1.88

Pittston

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	307.5	311.9
Net Inc.	6.07	1.86
Per Share	0.16	0.05
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	599.3	632.0
Net Inc.	5.19	(a)11.95
Per Share	0.14	—

a: loss. 1986 nets include credits of $3.6 million in quarter and of $10.8 million in six months.

Prime Computer

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	210.5	187.3
Net Inc.	11.4	12.1
Per Share	0.24	0.27
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	407.4	363.1
Net Inc.	20.7	25.1
Per Share	0.43	0.52

Society for Savings

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	4.69	3.59
Per Share	0.48	0.38

1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	9.28	6.26
Per Share	0.96	0.66

Nets include gains of $1.9 million vs $1.7 million in quarters and of $4.1 million vs $2.9 million in six months.

Shell Oil

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	4,160.	5,100.
Net Inc.	219.0	337.0
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	8,830.	9,840.
Net Inc.	495.0	633.0

Squibb

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	584.8	474.6
Net Inc.	67.7	52.3
Per Share	1.25	0.97
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,140.	927.7
Net Inc.	122.7	94.6
Per Share	2.27	1.75

1986 nets include gains of 3 cents per share in quarter and of 5 cents in six months.

Stanadyne

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	128.4	121.0
Net Inc.	7.80	6.97
Per Share	0.81	0.73
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	256.9	244.6
Net Inc.	15.8	15.7
Per Share	1.65	1.64

Texaco

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	7,900.	11,700.
Net Inc.	185.0	305.0
Per Share	0.77	1.28
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	17,500.	23,700.
Net Inc.	513.0	625.0
Per Share	2.56	2.14

Wetterau

1st Quar.	1987	1986
Revenue	939.2	748.2
Net Inc.	8.30	7.20
Per Share	0.64	0.58

Yellow Freight System

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	436.6	389.1
Net Inc.	21.16	13.13
Per Share	0.74	0.46
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	833.8	747.7
Net Inc.	35.39	22.55
Per Share	1.24	0.79

Zenith Electronics

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	781.0	779.0
Net Inc.	(a)14.5	3.50
Per Share	—	0.15

a: loss.

Diamond Trade Shows Revival in Antwerp

The Associated Press

ANTWERP, Belgium — The Diamond High Council said Friday that figures for the first half of 1986 show a revival in Antwerp's diamond cutting and polishing industry.

It said exports of polished diamonds in the first six months of 1986 were up 5.5 percent to 1.7 million carats and those of industrial diamonds, 17 percent to 19.6 million carats.

It said imports of polished diamonds improved 22 percent and rough diamonds 40 percent. Trade was helped by a drop in the value of the dollar, it added.

Consumer Spending Increases By 3.2% to a Record in Britain

United Press International

LONDON — The volume of sales in Britain's shops soared 3.2 percent to record levels last month, as fine weather spurred a spending boom, the government reported Friday.

Total spending amounted to £8.69 billion ($12.97 billion), it said. The sales were much larger than analysts had expected and more than reversed a 0.9-percent drop reported in May.

EUROBONDS
BY CARL GEWIRTZ IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY, PLUS AN EXCLUSIVE LISTING OF 2000 EUROBOND PRICES

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 25

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.99	2.39	Sep	2.55	2.58½	2.52	2.56½	+.00¼
3.09	2.44	Dec	2.59	2.63½	2.58½	2.60¾	—.00¼
3.08	2.47½	Mar	2.57	2.61	2.56½	2.58½	—.01
2.90	2.33¼	May	2.44½	2.47½	2.42½	2.45½	+.00½
2.50	2.23¼	Jul	2.35	2.38½	2.35	2.36	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,530
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,272 off 311

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
61.75	49.85	Aug	57.95	58.50	57.82	58.35	+.28
60.60	49.45	Oct	58.20	58.90	57.80	58.85	+.70
61.75	51.60	Dec	57.70	58.50	57.45	58.45	+.63
60.50	51.70	Feb	56.62	57.40	56.37	57.30	+.53
59.00	53.30	Apr	57.90	58.50	57.60	58.37	+.47
58.60	54.25	Jun	58.02	58.72	58.00	58.67	+.42

Est. Sales 13,456 Prev. Sales 18,518
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,620 off 220

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.78	137.50	Sep	187.00	190.58	186.50	188.19	+2.10
287.10	138.00	Dec	190.35	192.90	190.35	191.61	+1.67

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
255.20	187.00	Sep	238.75	241.40	238.70	240.90	[illegible]
257.25	209.50	Dec	240.35	243.20	240.35	242.60	[illegible]
258.20	235.00	Mar	243.80	243.80	243.60	244.50	[illegible]
258.90	239.00	Jun	245.70	245.70	245.70	246.20	[illegible]

Est. Sales 55,780 Prev. Sales 56,005
Prev. Day Open Int. 109,986 off 103

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	978.00 f	977.[illegible]
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	115.[illegible]
Com. Research Bureau	201.39	N.A.

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

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Currency Options

July 25

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Source: AP.

London Commodities

July 25

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	147.60	138.00	145.40	147.60	134.00	134.60
Oct	151.80	141.00	150.60	151.00	140.00	140.20
Dec	154.00	151.00	156.00	159.20	145.00	148.00
Mar	167.00	159.60	165.60	166.00	156.00	157.00
May	165.00	165.00	170.00	171.00	160.20	161.60
Aug	170.00	170.00	173.00	175.00	164.20	165.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	179.00	180.00	168.20	169.00
Volume: 3,783 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,415	1,407	1,410	1,414	1,403	1,404
Sep	1,446	1,427	1,453	1,454	1,432	1,433
Dec	1,486	1,467	1,471	1,472	1,469	1,470
Mar	1,514	1,498	1,498	1,500	1,495	1,496
May	1,527	1,510	1,509	1,510	1,514	1,515
Jly	1,536	1,520	1,521	1,522	1,523	1,525
Sep	1,554	1,538	1,536	1,540	1,539	1,542
Volume: 3,763 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,888	1,860	1,889	1,900	1,855	1,865
Sep	1,970	1,865	1,909	1,910	1,868	1,870
Nov	1,940	1,902	1,925	1,926	1,892	1,893
Jan	1,960	1,928	1,950	1,955	1,920	1,922
Mar	1,987	1,955	1,980	1,983	1,950	1,955
May	1,985	1,981	1,990	2,000	1,970	1,979
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,010	2,030	1,980	2,000
Volume: 2,802 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Aug	99.50	97.50	97.25	97.75	99.00	99.50
Sep	101.75	99.50	99.75	100.00	100.50	100.75
Oct	104.25	102.50	102.75	103.00	103.50	103.75
Nov	106.50	106.00	105.00	105.50	105.50	106.25
Dec	109.00	107.50	106.00	107.50	107.50	108.00
Jan	110.00	110.00	109.00	110.00	108.00	112.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	106.00	113.00	109.00	115.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	107.00	115.00	109.00	118.00
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	108.00	114.00	109.50	121.00
Volume: 868 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil).

London Metals

July 25

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	762.50	763.50	756.00	757.00
Forward	772.50	773.00	765.00	766.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	896.00	898.00	898.50	899.50
Forward	915.00	916.00	918.00	918.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	868.00	869.00	870.00	873.00
Forward	889.00	891.00	893.00	895.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	252.00	253.00	250.00	251.00
Forward	258.00	258.50	256.00	256.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2655.00	2660.00	2645.00	2655.00
Forward	2695.00	2700.00	2693.00	2695.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	337.00	337.50	335.50	337.00
Forward	345.00	346.00	343.50	344.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	525.00	530.00	512.00	520.00

Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

July 25

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Aug	349.40	349.40	349.40	348.60
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	351.20	350.40
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	352.30	351.50

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	222.50	224.50	223.00	225.00
Sep	218.50	220.50	219.00	221.00
Oct	219.50	211.50	220.00	222.00
Nov	220.50	222.50	221.00	223.00
Dec	221.50	223.50	222.00	224.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Aug	177.00	177.50	176.00	176.50
RSS 1 Sep	177.50	178.00	177.25	177.75
RSS 2 Aug	173.00	175.00	172.50	174.50
RSS 3 Aug	171.00	173.00	170.50	172.50
RSS 4 Aug	168.00	170.00	167.50	169.50
RSS 5 Aug	163.00	165.00	162.50	164.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	N.Q.	N.Q.	505.00	515.00
Sep	496.00	—	505.00	515.00
Oct	490.00	494.00	500.00	510.00
Nov	490.00	492.00	500.00	510.00
Dec	492.00	494.00	508.00	510.00
Jan	N.Q.	N.Q.	500.00	—
Mar	492	—	N.Q.	N.Q.

Volume: 214 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

U.S. Treasuries

July 25

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.81	5.79	5.97	5.98
6-month bill	5.89	5.87	6.15	6.13
1-year bill	5.95	5.93	6.30	6.37

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	98 8/32	98 10/32	7.39	7.38

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: n.a.
Change for the day: n.a.
Average yield: n.a. %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

Cash Prices

July 25

Commodity and Unit	Fri.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.98	1.45
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.72	0.68
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71	70-71
Lead Spot, lb	21-24	19-21
Copper elect., lb	64-65	68-71
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	6.3407
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.41-.44	0.41-.47
Palladium, oz	111-113	95-97
Silver N.Y., oz	n.a.	6.115

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

July 25

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Oct	1,352	1,310	1,345	1,350	+ 50
Dec	1,335	1,335	1,351	1,357	+ 41
Mar	1,390	1,360	1,386	1,390	+ 50
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	1,433	+ 51
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,455	1,470	+ 55
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	1,520	+ 55
Est. vol.: 2,300 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,658 lots. Open interest: 22,110					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	+ 10
Sep	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,460	+ 13
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,500	+ 23
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	—	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	—	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	—	+ 15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	—	+ 20
Est. vol.: 5 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 14 lots. Open interest: 179					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,975	+ 30
Sep	1,965	1,950	1,965	1,950	+ 34
Nov	2,019	2,000	2,010	2,020	+ 35
Jan	2,040	2,040	2,025	—	+ 35
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,055	2,065	+ 50
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,070	—	+ 50
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,070	—	+ 30
Est. vol.: 94 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 250 lots. Open interest: 1,145					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

S&P 100 Index Options

July 25

Total call volume 135,358
Total call open int. 586,418
Total put volume 202,327
Total put open int. 436,057
Index:
High 226.53 Low 224.05 Close 226.14 + 2.09

Source: CBOE.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

July 25

Estimated total vol. 8,970
Calls: Thu. vol. 3,482 open int. 49,335
Puts: Thu. vol. 1,674 open int. 46,579

Source: CME.

Dividends

July 25

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
American Filtrona	Q	.34	8-25	
AT Cross Co	Q	.40	8-21	
First Capital Corp	Q	.40	9-17	
Kroger Co	Q	.52½	9-1	
USACafes	Q	.09	9-17	
Yellow Freight Sys	Q	.15	9-18	
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
BRT Realty Trust — 1-for-3				
Interlake Corp — 2-for-1				
REDUCED				
McCormack Res	Q	.13	8-28	
Park Ohio Inds	Q	.05	9-15	
SPECIAL				
First Fedl Svgs Conn		.03	8-15	
STOCK SPLIT				
First Capital Corp — 2-for-1				
Meridian Bancorp — 2-for-1				
Natl Penn Bancshares — 2-for-1				
Sunwest Financia — 2-for-1				
Waters Instruments — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
AAR Corp	Q	.11	9-3	
Acme-Cleveland	Q	.10	8-18	
AloTenn Resources	Q	.55	9-1	
Alcan Aluminium	Q	.30	9-5	
Am Capital M&R	Q	.15	8-25	
Avery International	Q	.17	9-15	
Baldwin Securities	Q	.08	9-3	
Bancorp Hawaii Inc	Q	.40	9-12	
Bearings Inc	Q	.25	9-2	
Bell & Howell Co	Q	.15	9-1	
Brown-Forman Inc	Q	.31	10-1	
BRT Realty Trust	Q	.1333	9-15	
Coins Inc	Q	.04	8-29	
Crawford & Co	Q	.13	8-14	
Culbro Corp	Q	.30	10-1	
Delta Air Lines	Q	.25	9-1	
Dravus Corp	Q	.07	8-29	
Eastern Gas & Fuel	Q	.32½	10-1	
Eastern Gas & Fuel	Q	.32½	10-1	
Emhart Corp	Q	.35	9-30	
Empire District Elec	Q	.47	9-15	
Ethyl Corp	Q	.08	10-1	
First Fedl Svgs Conn	Q	.09	8-15	
Gerber Products	Q	.33	9-10	
Gibson Greetings	Q	.06	9-15	
Home Insurance	Q	.73	8-1	
Inland Natural Gas	Q	.17	9-15	
Interstate Power	Q	.49	9-20	
Iowa Illinois G&E	Q	.72½	9-1	
Libbey-Owens-Ford	Q	.35	9-15	
Lindberg Corp	Q	.04	9-2	
Mark Controls Corp	Q	.08	9-30	
Martin Marietta	Q	.25	9-30	
Mead Corp	Q	.30	9-1	
Meridian Bancorp	Q	.34	10-1	
Nalco Chemical Co	Q	.30	9-10	
Natl Distrs & Chem	Q	.34	9-2	
Norn Mohawk Pwr	Q	.37	8-30	
NL Industries	Q	.02	9-30	
Norton Co	Q	.50	9-3	
Oakite Products	Q	.33	9-10	
Outboard Marine	Q	.16	8-29	
Panhandle Eastern	Q	.57½	9-15	
Pennzoil Co	Q	.55	9-15	
Peoples Bancorp	Q	.25	10-15	
PepsiCo Inc	Q	.16	9-30	
Piedmont Aviation	Q	.08	8-29	
Potlatch Corp	Q	.33	9-3	
Potomac Elec Pwr	Q	.39	9-30	
Republic Gypsum Co	Q	.09	9-15	
RLC Corp	Q	.05	9-15	
Sealed Air Corp	Q	.17	9-19	
Skyline Corp	Q	.12	10-1	
Southern Union Co	Q	.10	9-16	
Southwest Water Co	Q	.18	10-20	
Sumwest Financial	Q	.25	10-1	
Thomas Industries	Q	.17	10-1	
Trammell Crow RE	Q	.348	9-18	
TRW Inc	Q	.75	9-15	
US Tobacco	Q	.36	9-15	
Wicor Inc	Q	.63	8-29	

Source: UPI.

inks Reported Ready Mount Tung Rescue

Reuters

YO — Six major banks sically agreed to extend illion in new loans to the ved Tung shipping group e purchases of 12 Japane- ships, banking sources said day.

x are Bank of Tokyo, the l Bank of Japan, Hong- Shanghai Banking Corp., Chartered Bank PLC, urers Hanover Trust Co. ank of China, the sources

w credits, to be advanced a plan to help the Hong ed group reorganize, will ng to take delivery of the te August to September,

r, sources at Mitsubishi dustries, one of the ship- volved, said the compa- y been approached by e banks with any propos- r four container ships. group shows good faith, consider our plans, but has been made," one

rlier told Tung that it el delivery of the ships, to have been delivered ber.

A Hong Kong banking source said the new loans would allow Tung to make a $15-million nonrefundable down payment called for under its purchase agreement with *MHI*. The payment would be aimed at persuading MHI to deliver the vessels, the source said.

Japanese banking sources said Bank of Tokyo, the IBJ and Hongkong Bank have agreed to lend about $30 million apiece to Tung, with Standard Chartered and Manufacturers Hanover providing about $15 million each. The Bank of China is also expected to lend some $30 million, the sources said.

The remaining $125 million would be loaned by other banks and leasing companies, they said.

Shipping sources said Tung may hold individual talks with Japanese yards in mid-August to get approval for its restructuring. They said the group plans to take delivery of 12 ships, including the four built by MHI, out of 24 originally ordered from Japanese builders.

Bilzerian Bids $722 Million To Take Over Hammermill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A group led by Paul A. Bilzerian, a California investor, began Friday a $52-a-share takeover bid for Hammermill Paper Co., an offer with a total value of about $722 million.

Mr. Bilzerian announced the bid Thursday after the close of a hectic day of trading in Hammermill stock. Just before the announcement, the Bilzerian group purchased 1.7 million shares of Hammermill stock, at $52 a share.

Hammermill shares rose $5.375 Friday to close at $53.75 on the New York Stock Exchange.

James Speice, a spokesman for Hammermill, said from headquarters in Erie, Pennsylvania, that the company had no immediate comment on the offer. However, Hammermill's desire to remain independent might be indicated by its successful 1981 fight against Carl C. Icahn, an investor who waged a proxy contest.

Hammermill is a major producer of fine writing papers and other paper-products.

Including Thursday's stock purchase, Mr. Bilzerian and the Mack family, which controls a New Jersey construction and real estate company, own 3.28 million Hammermill shares, or 19.6 percent of the company's 16.7 million common shares and equivalents outstanding.

The $722-million purchase price does not include the roughly $170 million that the group has already spent on Hammermill shares.

Mr. Bilzerian said in a letter to Hammermill that while he considered the $52-a-share price to be fair, he was willing to negotiate the terms. He said that he would not sell his stock back to the company at a higher price than he paid for it.

(NYT, AP)

Foreign Banks' Profits in Japan Rise 127%

Reuters

TOKYO — Cumulative net profits for Japanese branches of foreign banks in the fiscal year that ended with March reached 12.77 billion yen ($81.34 million), 126.8 percent higher than the previous year, on gains from foreign exchange and bond trading, banking industry sources said Friday.

The rise in net profit was the first in five years.

But lending for the 77 banks fell 17.5 percent from a year earlier to, 5.55 trillion yen, while assets fell 9.1 percent to 15.5 trillion. Current profits for the branches totaled 30.39 billion yen, up 107.8 percent from a year earlier.

The year-earlier figures include only 76 branches.

Helped by wide movements of foreign currencies, the banks' profits from foreign exchange totaled nearly 18 billion yen in 1985-86, compared with about 9 billion the previous year.

Since the end of September, the dollar has fallen nearly 40 percent against the yen, and now trades at around 156 yen.

The banks' cumulative profits from bond dealing were about 5 billion yen, compared with about 2 billion last year, the sources said.

Among the foreign banks, current profits for Citibank NA's branch were the largest at 3.70 billion yen, up 169.5 percent from 1984-85.

Bankers Trust Co.'s branch had the second-largest current profit at 2.99 billion yen, followed by branches of First Interstate Bank of California, at 2.15 billion, Toronto-Dominion Bank, 2.08 billion, and Bank of America, 1.93 billion, the sources said.

But they said foreign banks may have difficulty maintaining their sharp growth because of strong competition from Japanese banks in areas they once dominated.

Foreign banks were previously able to convert larger sums of foreign currencies into yen than Japanese banks, but those rules have been changed under recent liberalization measures.

Other changes in banking rules have also put foreign banks at a disadvantage in terms of costs for raising funds, banking industry sources said.

COMPANY NOTES

Arbed SA, the Luxembourg steelmaker, said production fell 3 percent in the first half, to 5.38 million metric tons (5.93 short tons). The decline was influenced by an 8.2-percent decline in production of Arbed's Saarstahl Volklingen affiliate in West Germany, where output fell to 1.44 million metric tons in the first half. Arbed recently reduced its stake in Saarstahl Volklingen to 24 percent.

Armco Inc.'s construction-products division has been purchased by a management group headed by G. Robert Gage, the group said. Terms were not disclosed, but the group said it changed the division's name to Contec Construction Products Inc.

Crédit Suisse said gross earnings rose in the first half of the year — though it gave no specific figures — buoyed by good performances in securities operations and earnings from foreign exchanges. The bank said that as of June 30, it had assets of 93.04 billion Swiss francs ($53.7 billion), up from 89.68 billion francs three months earlier.

Delta Air Lines said net income fell 73.6 percent, to $22.2 million, or 55 cents per share, for the quarter ended June 30. Revenue was $1.11 billion. For fiscal 1986, the Atlanta-based carrier said net income plunged 81.7 percent, to $47.3 million, or $1.18 per share. Revenue fell 5 percent, to $4.46 billion.

First National Bank of Prairie City, the 77th U.S. bank and 8th Iowa bank to close this year, reopened Friday as a branch of Security Bank of Marshalltown. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the comptroller of the currency declared the bank insolvent Thursday, citing poor farm loans and questionable management.

Fruehauf Corp. has been ordered by a federal judge in Detroit to negotiate with a New York investor, Asher B. Edelman. The judge also halted a $1.1-billion tender offer for the truck-trailer maker by Merrill Lynch & Co. and Fruehauf management and accused the management of self-dealing. That buyout was proposed after Fruehauf rejected Mr. Edelman's $44-per share offer.

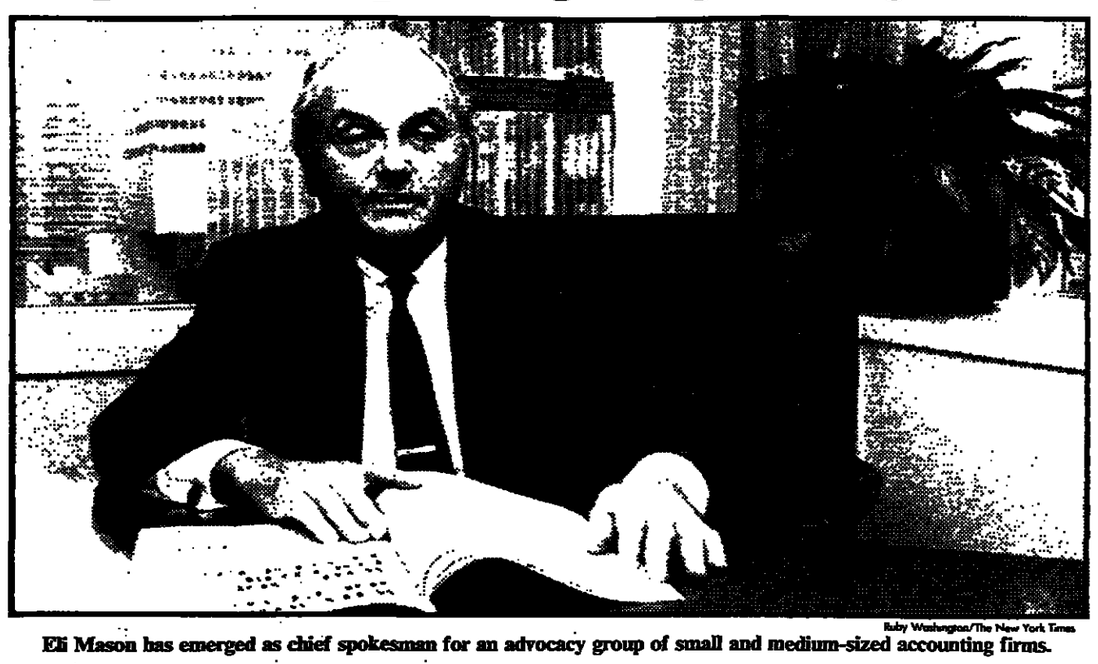
Générale de Banque SA of Brussels said gross nonconsolidated profit for the first half of 1986 had improved from last year's first half, though it gave no figures. In 1985, parent company gross profit rose to 14.3 billion Belgian francs ($326 million) from 10.8 billion francs in 1984.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. said net profit rose 41.5 percent to 714.8 million Hong Kong dollars ($91.5 million) in the year ended March 31. The company also announced a 1-for-10 bonus share issue and a 1-for-10 bonus warrant issue.

Next PLC's proposed merger with Grattan PLC will not be referred to Britain's monopolies commission, the Department of Trade and Industry said. Next, an operator of clothing stores formerly known as J. Hepworth & Son PLC, made an agreed-upon bid for the mail-order group valued at £307 million ($457 million).

BUSINESS PROFILE / Eli Mason, Champion of Smal... ...ting Practices

Despite Handicap, He Fights Against Big Firms



Ruby Washington/The New York Times

Eli Mason has emerged as chief spokesman for an advocacy group of small and medium-sized accounting firms.

By Gail Gregg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eli Mason, self-appointed champion of smaller U.S. accounting firms, rises from his desk and quickly offers his hand to a visitor. "Please be seated," he orders, simultaneously sending a secretary for coffee. After a few pleasantries, Mr. Mason charges full-speed ahead into his favorite topic: The big accounting firms are changing the profession irreparably, thereby harming thousands of small and midsized practices.

As he talks, Mr. Mason riffles through documents on his desk, thrusting them at his visitor, offering them up to support his battery of strong opinions: How could Seidman & Seidman, in good conscience, advertise that smaller accounting firms are "limited in their expertise?" How can Arthur Andersen & Co., one of the Big Eight, call itself an accounting firm when it has named lawyers and others who are not accountants to partner-like status?

Only gradually does it become apparent that something is out of the ordinary here: Despite his facility with the papers, Mr. Mason appears to be blind.

Somewhere in the middle of the interview, the 65-year-old Mr. Mason comes to the visitor's rescue and volunteers that he is a victim of retinitis pigmentosa, a progressive degeneration of the retina that results in loss of sight. The disease was diagnosed when he was in his late teens. Ten years ago, he became totally blind. Asked how it is possible to practice accountancy in his condition, Mr. Mason says that he is lucky to be the managing director of his own midsize firm, Mason & Co.

The gradual nature of the disease, he explained, helped him prepare psychologically. He learned to delegate authority among his staff of 35 accountants.

"You mustn't become paranoid, and you can't be afraid to ask people to help you," he says. His secretary reads him business documents; his wife keeps him current on trade journals and newspapers.

Mr. Mason takes pains to minimize any physical awkwardness resulting from his handicap. Two years ago, moving his firm to new quarters on Park Avenue, he had the architect duplicate exactly the Rockefeller Center office he had occupied for years. "I walk down the hall faster than anyone else," he says.

Recently, with the help of a pro, Mr. Mason has taken up golf again. The important thing in the game, he says, "is keeping your head down and not looking at the ball. That's not hard if you're blind."

Mr. Mason's determination to live a normal life helps to explain why he has emerged as chief spokesman for small accountants in their struggle with the big firms.

One minute he is complaining about investment banks that require a Big Eight signature on financial statements when private companies go public. The next he is pushing for federal regulation of the accounting industry and a national qualifying exam. Then he is attacking the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for pursuing ethical violations by smaller firms while ignoring major audit failures, such as the collapse of Penn Square Bank just after Peat Marwick, a Big Eight firm, had approved its books.

"We were the first ones with any courage," Mr. Mason said, referring to the National Conference of CPA Practitioners, an advocacy group of more than 1,000 small and midsized accounting firms that Mr. Mason helped found in 1979. The conference has continually criticized the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, accusing the group of favoring the big accounting firms in its policies.

At the heart of Mr. Mason's charges is his distress over intensifying competition. The largest accounting firms have mounted aggressive expansion programs, he says, and have been "encroaching on the territory of the smaller practitioner" in their pursuit of new clients.

In the process, he maintains, the large firms have used unscrupulous marketing practices, such as "lowballing," that is, aggressively cutting prices, some to below cost, to get a foot in a prospective client's door. Audits, in some cases, have become loss leaders used merely to win more profitable management and tax-consulting contracts with a client.

Further, the national conference has charged that certain advertisements and other practices of Big Eight firms violate the fundamental accounting principle that auditors must maintain absolute independence from the businesses whose books they examine.

Mr. Mason blames the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, which is charged with regulating the profession, for permitting unscrupulous and unprofessional practices to continue among its 30,000 member firms, big and small.

As a young man, Mr. Mason settled on his professional and personal path early on: He grew up in New York, where his father managed a discount drugstore, and when he was only 15 he met his future wife, Claire, in a high school German class.

After studying accounting at City College of New York, the new graduate joined RCA, where he worked until World War II. Because of his disability, he spent the war years working in a Bronx defense plant. When peace returned, he struck out on his own, establishing his own accounting practice with a base of two clients. Over the years his firm, which has annual revenues of about $3 million, has carved a niche in the entertainment industry, collecting a clientele of composers, writers and performers.

One of Mr. Mason's proudest moments came in 1980 when members of his national conference devised the "Paul Revere Award" in his honor. It hangs in his office, and he can quote the inscription: "For his courage, his dedication and the unquenchable zeal with which, for almost 40 years, he has alerted his professional colleagues to their common dangers and has called on them to take immediate and appropriate action for the common good."

Matsushita Says Net Falls 32%, Blames Yen's Rise

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Friday that its second-quarter earnings fell 32 percent, mainly because of the sharp rise in value of the Japanese yen against foreign currencies, which hurt its exports.

In the three months ended March 20, Matsushita earned 43.3 billion yen ($259 million at the rate then of 167, or $275.8 million at current rates) from its consolidated worldwide operations, up from 64 billion yen a year earlier.

Revenue fell 7 percent to 1.15 trillion yen, from 1.24 trillion yen a year earlier.

Matsushita, Japan's largest maker of consumer electronics products, sells under such brand names as National, Panasonic, Quasar and Technics.

The company said its profit drop occurred in spite of efforts to reduce operating costs, rationalize production techniques and make "appropriate price increases."

For the first half of Matsushita's fiscal year, consolidated net income fell 26 percent to 94.8 billion yen, from 127.8 billion. Revenue fell 8 percent to 2.29 trillion yen, from 2.49 trillion yen a year earlier.

In addition to the yen's rise, Matsushita attributed its weak results to a decline in sales to China, which has curbed imports of consumer products because of a foreign-exchange shortage, and on lower prices for videocassette recorders.

5 Firms to Form Joint Bank in China

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Five financial institutions from the United States, Japan, China and Hong Kong have signed an agreement to establish an international bank in China, sources said here Friday.

Sources at Japan's Nomura Securities Co., one of the partners in the venture, said the new bank, to be named China International Financial Co., would operate in China's Shenzhen special economic zone.

The bank will be the first international financing venture in China, the sources added.

The accord was signed by Nomura, along with Japan's Sumitomo Bank, Security Pacific Corp. of the United States, Bank of East Asia Ltd. of Hong Kong and Beijing's Bank of China, the sources said, without specifying where the signing took place.

The bank, to be capitalized at about $7 million, will be equally owned by the five institutions.

BRAZIL: *Economic Plan Criticized*

(Continued from first finance page)

The American banker, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the government "still has not taken steps to reduce spending, which must be done to lick inflation once and for all."

Ercole Carpentiere, executive vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce, said the new measures were necessary to control the increased consumption, which threatened to rekindle inflation.

But he said it still remained unclear how the measures would help solve the federal deficit problem.

Mr. Carpentiere also criticized the use of a presidential decree to introduce the new measures, saying it could establish a precedent for future government interventions in the economy.

Another banker, who also spoke on condition of anonymity, said Brazil's failure to address its deficit problem "will probably cause a negative reaction among the country's foreign creditors."

Canadian GDP Lower in May

Reuters

OTTAWA — Canada's gross domestic product by industry fell 1 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, after a gain of 1.7 percent in April, Statistics Canada said Friday. The decrease was the second substantial monthly decline in Canadian output in the last three months.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

(AMEX closing stock tables, sections A through Z: [illegible] at the resolution of this scan)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 16

BRT Realty | GiantFood | GouldLP n
Lee Pharm | Servisco | SCE ora pfA
TriStMot | Valley Rsc

NEW LOWS 23

AmCapCp | Asamera g | BeardOil
Cohu Inc | ConnerCorp | DamsEngy B
EnergyDevl | FiAustralia | Greenman
IRE Fncl n | LincNC n | MatrIRsh
Salem Corp | SaxonOilDv n | ScientLso
Struth Well | TexAmEng | Vertipile

Portugal's New Rules Anger Foreign Bankers

Reuters

LISBON — Newly established foreign banks in Portugal are considering a formal complaint to the European Community over what they see as Lisbon's discriminatory banking legislation, bankers said Friday.

Portugal last month raised the minimum amount of capital that banks must deploy to open branches in the country, to 2.5 billion escudos ($17 million) from 1.5 billion escudos. Angry foreign bankers complained that the measure was aimed at them and private Portuguese banks because nationalized banks could easily meet the new requirement.

Finance Minister Miguel Cadilhe defended the measure, saying that the increase covered inflation and compensated for what he described as a mistake by the previous Socialist government in granting operating licenses without enough conditions.

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July 25

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[illegible]				

(Floating-Rate Notes rows: [illegible] at the resolution of this scan)

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, London

Bank Optimistic On Irish Economy

Reuters

DUBLIN — Prospects for the Irish economy in 1986 are buoyant, with inflation-adjusted growth in gross domestic product forecast at 3.25 percent and gross national product rising by 2 percent, the central bank said Friday.

GNP is a country's total output of goods and services, while GDP does not include income from operations abroad. The bank said the main impetus for growth is expected to be provided by a 3.5 percent rise in personal consumption, reflecting a similar increase in disposable income.

It said growth in exports would be lower than last year, and imports were likely to rise more than 1985. However, with lower oil prices, a further improvement in the merchandise trade balance is expected to result in a balance-of-payments deficit of about half of last year's 549 million Irish pounds ($394 million).

France's Jobless Rate Is Unchanged at 10.4%

Reuters

PARIS — France's unemployment rate in June was unchanged from May at 10.4 percent of the labor force, but was up from 10.2 percent a year earlier, the national statistics agency said Friday.

The announcement marks the first time that France has reported unemployment figures as a percentage of the labor force. The method is to be repeated on the 25th of each month from now ...

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 25 July 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Fund	Value
AL MAL MANAGEMENT	
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$ 233.90
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	
-(d) Baerbond	SF 927.30
-(d) Conbar	SF 1453.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$ 1299.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF 1493.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF 1385.00
-(d) Grobar	SF 1107.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF 1754.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY	
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$ 1091.07
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1062.14
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 205,788.00
BNP INTERFUNDS	
-(w) Interbond Fund	$ 162.42
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$ 10.53*
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.34*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£ 10.05*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$ 16.04
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$ 10.95
BANQUE INDOSUEZ	
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$ 17.79
-(w) Diverbond	SF 86.45
-(w) FIF-America	$ 19.85
-(w) FIF-Europe	$ 22.95
-(w) FIF-International	$ 15.17
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$ 28.80
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 130.24
-(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 227.51
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$ 1082.94
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$ 0.909
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$ 12.21*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf.	$ 1.513
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf.	£ 150.5
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd	$ 1.214*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$ 0.600
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£ 16.75
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$ 2.520
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£ 0.230
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$	$ 11.60
-(d) Brit. World Lels. Fund	$ 1.586
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$ 0.917
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	
-(d) $ Money Market	$ 19.49
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM 25.92
-(w) $ Bond	$ 11.06
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM 27.55
-(w) Global Equity	$ 12.05
-(w) Global Bond	$ 10.14
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$ 21.11
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 58.08
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$ 29.57
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)	
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71	
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 1094.19
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$ 1059.02
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$ 1011.17
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF 460.75
-(d) fs15u) Bond Valor Swf	SF 108.15
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 112.98
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 126.60
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£ 108.01
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 10,916.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF 138.40
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$ 152.55
-(d) Canasec	SF 570.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF 78.25
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF 120.50
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$ 93.59
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$ 1154.80
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1070.85
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£ 1120.77
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y 102603.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF 139.25
-(fs15ud) Ussec	SF 782.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF 179.00
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF 192.00
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-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$ 8.77
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$ 166.06
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF 114.42
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-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$ 111.09
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 65.34
-(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2409.48
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-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$ 1.5354
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$ .9994*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$ 1.4710
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$ 1.0573*
-(w) Long Term	$ 28.91
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-(w) F&C Atlantic	$ 16.30
-(w) F&C European	$ 24.69
-(w) F&C Oriental	$ 47.67
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda	
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$ 66.57
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$ 102.00
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$ 21.34
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$ 102.17
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 98.50
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$ 12.43
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$ 12.40
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$ 134.04
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$ 43.50
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/s	$ 11.29
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$ 61.22
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$ 17.28
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 232.98
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$ 24.07
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$ 53.32
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN	
London Agent 01-839-3013	
-(w) Dollar Income	$ 7.61
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£ 94.40*
-(w) Gold Income	$ 8.97
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$ 5.23
-(m) Strategic Trading	$ 1.41
GEFINOR FUNDS.	
-(w) East Investment Fund	$ 679.84
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£ 172.68
-(w) State St. American	$ 196.91
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PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715	
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$ 137.86
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$ 175.59
-(w) GAMerica Inc.	$ 209.05
-(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$ 108.15
-(w) GAM Boston Inc.	$ 139.75
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$ 21.16
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$ 10.55
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF 148.94
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr 975.32
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$ 102.55
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-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$ 122.22*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$ 113.11*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF 103.96*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen 10,619*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM 104.30*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£ 111.14*
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr 993.64
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-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd.	$ 21.09
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$ 15.03
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$ 14.06
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$ 7.37
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$ 23.03*
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$ 20.78
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$ 22.27
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 19.13
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 15.23
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$ 16.46
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$ 57.30
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 31.03
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$ 81.89
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 25.46
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Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029	
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051	
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF 12.07
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF 27.59
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM 14.64
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$ 11.37*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$ 28.08
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$ 16.95
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$ 34.62
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg	
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$ 17.47
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$ 41.34
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y 52.31
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y 7411
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y 25,197
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$ 15.34
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11	
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$ 120.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF 143.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 190.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 302.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$ 127.10
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 168.20
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$ 16.42
NIMARBEN	
-(d) Class A	$ 104.23
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$ 161.07
-(w) Class C - Japan	$ 150.74
OBLIFLEX LIMITED	
-(w) Multicurrency	$ 16.22
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$ 12.76
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$ 14.42
-(w) Japanese Yen	$ 19.13
-(w) Pound Sterling	£ 12.16
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM 11.69
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL 11.47
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF 10.55
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF 10.65
-(w) European Currency	ECU 11.50
-(d) Belgian Franc	BF 101.96
-(w) French Franc	SF 9.49
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP	
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670	
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$ 30.80
PARISBAS-GROUP	
-(d) Cortexa International	$ 106.53
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU 1125.11
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM 1248.30
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 94.70
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$ 1273.43
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y 106,541*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL 1122.28
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$ 87.54
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$ 16.39
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$ 170.91
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$ 12.30
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'CL B'	$ 131.73
PUTNAM	
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$ 13.46
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$ 9.56
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$ 103.13
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY	
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$ 13.69
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$ 20.63
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$ 37.13
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$ 12.72*
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd.	$ 30.56
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$ 13.61*
SKANDIFOND INT'L FUND (46-8-236270)	
-(w) Intl Inc.Fd: Bid.$ 8.94* Offer.$	9.56*
-(w) Intl Acc.Fd: Bid.$ 9.09 Offer.$	9.71
-(w) Inc. Bond Fd. Bid 56.33 Offer	56.59
-(w) Acc. Bond Fd. Bid 56.32 Offer	56.58
-(w) Far East Fd. Bid $ 0.99 Offer	51.05
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.	
17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040	
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$ 29.86
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$ 40.43
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) America-Valor	SF 457.75
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$ 143.21
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 121.90
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL 126.56
-(d) Intervalor	SF 82.50
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 1452.00
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£ 110.90
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF 110.68
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF 384.00
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF 78.75
-(d) Universal Fund	SF 119.35
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y 11141.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD	
(d) The Establishment Trust	$ 1.47
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$ 11.45
(d) Thornton HK & China	$ 10.77
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$ 19.00
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$ 14.47
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd.	$ 12.23
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$ 11.68
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd	$10.16
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF 63.75
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM 233.70
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr 121.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 185.50
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr 186.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr 192.00
-(d) Globinvest sh.	SFr 108.50
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr 216.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF 211.50
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr 1006.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
-(d) Unirenta	DM 42.30
-(d) Unifonds	DM 31.00
-(d) Unirak	DM 84.85
-(d) UNIZINS	DM 115.30
Other Funds	
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund	$ 33.02
(w) Acticroissance	$ 104.13
( ) Actifinance Intl	$ 948.25
(w) Activest Intl	$ 13.50
(w) Aquila International Fund	$ 249.19
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 995.62
(r) Artane	$ 2456.94
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$ 25.37
( ) Australia Fund	$ 8.29
(b) Biao Saudi Bond Fund	$ 157.67
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 130.35
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$ 91.52
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$ 10.24
(w) Citadel Fun	$ 1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities	$ 179.79
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 2963.08
(w) Columbia Securities	FL 104.03
(r) COMETE	$ 972.35
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$ 15.81
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$ 47.30
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$ 191.16
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y 12,897
(w) D.G.C.	$ 132.56
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$ 1178.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd	DM 1077.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$ 17.21
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$ 1426.96
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$ 12.45
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 46.57
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 47.96
(w) ECU Multiplacement	Ecu 1016.42
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu 69.96
(d) Esprit Sicav	$ECU 962.37
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 20,748.00
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd	$ 1105.92
(w) F.I.T. FUND FF	FF 96.87
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 199.40
(w) Forexfund	$ 8.93
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 60.54
(d) Fonditalia	$ 67.30
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM 44.84
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$ 14.90
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund	$ 82.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$ 200.85
-(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$ 9.40
(w) Hestia Funds	$ 126.62
(w) Horizon Fund	$ 1732.91
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd.	SF 145.61
(r) ILA-IGB (30/06)	$ 9.63
(r) ILA-IGS (30/06)	$ 10.42
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$ 11.32
(d) Interfund SA	$ 32.76
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 319.25
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 24.57
(d) Investa DWS	DM 63.67
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 15.50
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$ 38.14
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 195.89
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 216.56
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd	$ 13,121.83
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$ 27.65
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$ 166.28
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW 13,899.40
	$ 15.64
(d) Leicom Fund	$ 2056.84
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$ 242.65
(d) Liquibaer	$ 1438.00
(w) Luxfund	$ 117.78
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$ 34.15
(r) Meteore	Y 130,744.00
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd	$ 13,995.34
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 70.67*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$ 11.93
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$ 8220.04
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$ 210.57
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND	$ 1009.54
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$ 1868.60
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$ 38.82
(m) Permal Spec. Ops.	$ 1201.81
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$ 1487.05
(r) Pleiades	$ 1380.44
(r) Prirop fund	DM 50.18
(r) Pri-Tech	$ 978.85
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 9899.37
(d) Rento Fund	LF 2856.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1165.30
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$ 1169.20
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd	$ 205.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 182.25
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$ 14.94
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$ 800.72
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$ 26.70
(w) Target Fund	$ 916.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF 74.10
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$ 139.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V	$ 191.39
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 175.70
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl 54.82
(d) Turquoise Fund	$ 178.09
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$ 2550.72
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$ 1677.53
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$ 1109.77
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 78.10
(r) UNI Bond Fund	$ 1398.16
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$ 1347.74
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm 124.35
(d) US Federal Securities	$ 11.04
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$ 13.84
(w) Willerbond Capital	$ 11.79
(d) World Fund S.A.	$ 18.11

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; e - Redempt. Price - Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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OUR 40th YEAR

ollar Rises on Short-Covering

lied by Our Staff From Dispatches

W YORK — The dollar stronger Friday amid re-expectations for a new dis-ate cut in the United States cations that Japan was eas-restrictions on foreign in-

n of the buying was short-ahead of the weekend" to sell positions on futures Earl Johnson, vice at Chicago's Harris When the dollar held at man marks, it was a buy r technicians."

w York, the dollar rose to DM from 2.1380 on Thurs-.9625 French francs from d to 1.7355 Swiss francs 950.

ed to $1.4785 against the ound from $1.4915.

Johnson said that the U.S. also found support in the stimony of the Federal hairman, Paul A. Volcker, indicating that he would be unhappy to see the U.S. currency go much lower.

"This persuaded the market that another discount rate cut is not imminent," the analyst said. "The report from Japan also helped the dollar since it would allow Japanese investors to buy more U.S. dollar instruments."

Japanese investors are restricted in the *percentage of their* portfolios that can be placed into non-yen securities, although the Tokyo government has been gradually increasing the amount and did so early in the week.

"It looks to me like the dollar may have hit bottom and at least for the short-term we look for a higher level next week," Mr. Johnson said.

Dealers in Europe said that despite Friday's recovery, most signals pointed to a weaker dollar. The next opportunity to attack it could be next Wednesday, when U.S. trade figures are due.

"We may see the dollar at 2.12 marks when we come back on Monday, just as we may find it at 2.18," said one dealer in Europe.

The scheduled release next Thursday of leading indicators for the United States in June could provide another opportunity, dealers said.

After firming on the sidelines in London, sterling dropped in late trading to close at $1.4820 from $1.4925 on Thursday.

But its losses were most marked against Continental currencies. It fell back to finish at 3.1763 DM after breaching the psychologically important 3.20-DM barrier.

Dealers said that selling set in on what seemed to be market concern that next week's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva may again end without agreement on output levels, which would pave the way for a further decline in oil prices.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.1433	2.1370
Pound sterling	1.4820	1.4925
Japanese yen	150.10	150.60
Swiss franc	1.7363	1.7238
French franc	6.9565	6.8967

Source : Reuters

Britain's £623-million trade deficit and £77-million current-account surplus in June, figures released Friday that were well within the range of market forecasts, did little to affect sterling, dealers said.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.1482 DM, up from Thursday's fixing of 2.1301; in Paris at 6.949 French francs, up from 6.879. It closed in Zurich at 1.7348 Swiss francs, up from Thursday's close of 1.7205.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

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THE EUROMARKETS

Floating-Rate-Note Sector Is Again Focus of Attention

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Secondary-market sectors generally ended little changed Friday from Thursday's closing levels as primary floating-rate notes again provided most of the day's features, dealers said.

Although only one new FRN issue was launched, a $100-million collateralized note issue for East River Savings Bank, the secondary market prices for several of this week's notes dropped sharply during the afternoon. One new-issue trader said that "this has been one of the most difficult weeks I've encountered, but it's also been one of the most exciting."

During the week, over $2.25 billion of floaters were launched, and the bulk of them finished within their total fees, although well below their traded highs.

The most spectacular example was the $300-million, 99-year note issue for the Bank of Nova Scotia that was launched Wednesday. It hit a traded high of 100.52, but then fell steadily as similar issues emerged for Canadian banks.

At the close Friday it was quoted at 100, after going as low as 99.90 bid. On Thursday, it finished at 100.18 bid. Thursday's issue for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce finished at the same level.

The East River Savings Bank note pays 5 basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate. The seven-year issue was lead-managed by Salomon Brothers International and ended on the market outside the total cost to co-managers at 99.83 bid.

Otherwise, primary-market activity was slow, with a 15-billion-yen bond issue for the Nordic Investment Bank the only other issue launched in London. It pays 5¼ over nine years and was priced at 101. The lead manager for the issue, which did not trade widely, was Daiwa Europe Ltd.

Back in the secondary markets, dollar-straights ended unchanged to ⅛ point either side of Thursday night's closing levels, with no fresh factors emerging during the day to influence sentiment, dealers said.

They added that most operators are awaiting next week's announcement on the size of the U.S. Treasury refunding. "I'm not saying the market will move after the [refunding] announcement, but it's what people are watching out for right now," a dealer at a Japanese bank said.

The release next Thursday of U.S. leading indicators for June could provide another opportunity, dealers said.

They said after Tuesday's release of poor U.S. gross national product data, showing that economic growth contracted to a sluggish 1.1 percent annual growth in the second quarter from 3.8 percent in the first quarter, participants had no doubt that U.S. interest rates and the dollar had to come down further.

But a set of better-than-expected economic indicators on Wednesday, including a sharp rise in durable-goods orders for June, which suggested spending may be picking up again, provided some surprises, they said.

Moreover, market expectations of an early cut in the U.S. discount rate were upset by testimony of Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, before the Senate Banking Committee on Wednesday.

OIL: *More Than Just Price at Stake*

(Continued from first finance page)

majority of the OPEC ministers agreed in principle to limit OPEC's cumulative output to 17.6 million barrels a day in the third and fourth quarters of the year, to balance output and demand and push prices into the range of $17 to $19 a barrel. They agreed to reconvene in Geneva to parcel out individual national quotas under the ceiling.

This week, oil markets were jittery as traders sniffed the winds for signs of what the outcome might be. At midweek, prices were buoyed at reports of preliminary talks by oil ministers in the Gulf and urgings by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to stabilize prices. Shortly thereafter, they renewed their slide when the United Arab Emirates leader, Sheik Zayid ben Sultan al-Nahyan, reiterated his country's call for a higher national quota.

Others followed. In Venezuela, where the government is juggling falling oil revenues and a mounting foreign debt, the oil minister, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, said on television that Caracas would seek an increase.

Most of the present oil glut is a result of a flood of about 20 million barrels of OPEC oil a day on the market, 15 percent more than in the spring. The increase is caused largely by all-out production by Saudi Arabia, the organization's political and economic pacesetter, which has nearly tripled production since last year, to an estimated 6 million barrels a day. And with Riyadh warning this week that it would keep to its current level unless a binding accord emerged from Geneva, chances for agreement seemed to recede.

In Europe, open market prices for bellwether crudes, like North Sea Brent, were below $10 a barrel, *compared with more than $30 late* last year, and oil market players said some Gulf crudes, from places such as Kuwait, were changing hands at $5 to $6 a barrel.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Bristol

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	546.1	968.1
Pretax Net	105.1	264.7
Per Share	0.0484	0.1819

Lloyds Bank

1st Half	1986	1985
Pretax Net	335.0	264.0
Per Share	0.40	0.27

Canada

Ford Motor of Canada

2nd Qtr.	1986	1985
Revenue	4,000.	3,520.
Profits	35.0	23.0
Per Share	1.56	0.76
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	7,680.	6,810.
Profit	42.0	167.0
Per Share	5.02	20.10

Japan

Matsushita Elec. Ind.

1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	2.29 T	2.49 T
Profits	94,800.	127,800.
Per Share	52.02	70.03

T: trillion.

Sharp

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1.22 T	1.17 T
Profit	35,940.	39,900.
Per Share	49.01	54.56

T: trillion.

Sumitomo Bank

Fisc.Year	1986	1985
Revenue	2.01 T	2.22 T
Profit	81,240.	77,200.
Per Share	34.34	34.66

United States

Aetna Life & Casualty

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	4,830.	4,770.
Oper Net	1.58.8	160.2
Oper Share	1.37	0.90
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	9,810.	9,100.
Oper Net	299.4	157.1
Oper Share	2.58	1.41

Nets exclude gains of $380,600 vs $4 million.

Delta Air Lines

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,110.	1,280.
Net Inc.	22.2	84.2
Per Share	0.55	2.11
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	4,460.	4,680.
Net Inc.	47.3	259.5
Per Share	1.18	6.59

Year nets include gains of 22 cents per share vs $1.25 from aircraft sales.

Donnelley (R.R.)

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	484.3	454.5
Net Inc.	34.13	32.93
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	961.2	900.0
Net Inc.	61.20	59.5
Per Share	1.60	1.54

First Nationwide Fin.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	30.5	18.6
1st Half	1986	1985
Net Inc.	52.4	29.4

Jefferson Smurfit

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	259.1	161.1
Net Inc.	6.74	5.59
Per Share	0.70	0.58
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	501.2	323.9
Net Inc.	10.60	9.45
Per Share	1.10	0.98

Kay Corp.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	222.4	162.5
Oper Net	0.72	0.53
Oper Share	0.15	0.12
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	420.0	341.6
Oper Net	2.13	(a)1.24
Oper Share	0.44	—

a: loss. 1985 nets exclude gain of $2.3 million in both periods and of $2.8 million in six months. Per share results adjusted for 3-for-4 stock split.

McDonnell Douglas

2nd Qtr.	1986	1985
Revenue	3,200.	2,850.
Net Inc.	81.2	84.1
Per Share	2.01	2.15
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	6,260.	5,410.
Net Inc.	142.3	177.8
Per Share	3.52	4.43

Nat'l Distillers Chem.

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	520.8	508.2
Oper Net	11.4	4.8
Oper Share	0.31	0.06
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	1,160.	1,080.
Oper Net	32.2	24.5
Oper Share	0.92	0.67

1986 nets include gains of 5 cents per share in quarter and of 10 cents in six months. 1985 nets exclude gains of $300,000 in quarter and of $200,000 in six months.

Niagara Mohawk Power

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	436.9	427.7
Net Inc.	85.5	84.8
Per Share	0.56	0.57

NL Industries

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	315.9	358.1
Net Inc.	(a)298.1	4.9
Per Share	—	0.10
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	675.2	685.5
Net Inc.	(a)299.2	11.3
Per Share	—	0.15

a: loss. 1986 nets include charges of $347.7 million.

Outboard Marine

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	298.9	266.1
Net Inc.	14.57	14.35
Per Share	0.98	0.97
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	684.8	620.6
Net Inc.	13.84	17.15
Per Share	0.82	1.02

Texas Utilities

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	942.5	993.2
Net Inc.	122.7	121.2
Per Share	0.87	0.89

Union Carbide

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,740.	1,740.
Oper Net	43.0	80.0
Oper Share	0.44	0.40
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	3,440.	3,450.
Oper Net	80.0	130.0
Oper Share	0.75	0.63

Nets exclude gains of $12 million vs $18 million in quarters and of $15 million vs $37 million in six months.

L: *Profits Slump and Competitor Gains as Giant Tries to Shake Off Malaise*

(Continued from first finance page)

med for IBM's weakness office computer systems $100,000-to-$1-million

ny of those new products available until early next eanwhile, Digital has There is no question that timed it right, and it's gaining to steal market m IBM," said Rick Marurch analyst at Sanford C. & Co. and, until 1981, a anager for one of IBM's ystems.

s success at IBM's exns to be part skill and The skill lay in how its exploited the company's icomputer architecture, vorite among scientists neers. "Digital may be n it says that it is now it its systems to commerners," Mr. Martin said, is IBM's main market." 't came in timing. Digimodels were delayed for rs. "It turned to DEC's " said Mr. Schulman of because there was a lot of pent-up demand — and because people felt that IBM was offering too many confusing choices."

IBM has belatedly explained its strategy, which calls for phasing out a number of office products and concentrating on three basic systems: the IBM Personal Computer at the low end, the company's System 36 and System 38 machines in the middle, and extensions of its System-370 architecture for powerful minicomputers and mainframes.

But carrying out the strategy will take a while, and there is no question that customers are getting itchy. The Mellon Bank, almost exclusively a user of IBM equipment, recently took delivery of its first Digital models. "It gives Digital a foot in the door here," said George P. DiNardo, executive vice president of the bank, who oversees computer purchases.

Market share loss also has been a problem at the low end, in personal computers. There have been no major advances in that line since the introduction of the PC-AT two years ago. Now most makers of "clones," including some in Japan, have caught up, and without new ammunition IBM has been drawn into what it most tries to avoid: a price war.

A month ago, talking to industry analysts, Mr. Akers seemed to acknowledge the changes when he said that IBM had no interest in competing with what he termed "commodity" products, noting that IBM has always made its name by differentiating its offerings. He pointed out, however, that differentiating the PC was proving a "challenge."

The company seems caught between a desire to retain compatibility with the millions of personal computers already on desktops, and an impulse to improve its designs enough to race ahead of competitors. The solution will likely lie in artful software design — and computers specifically designed for connection to networks and use by multiple users working simultaneously.

"Somehow, they are delayed and things have got away," Mr. Martin said, reflecting a broadly held view in the computer industry.

Even despite the market's remarkable growth, personal computers still account for less than a fifth of IBM's equipment sales. But *within the company, they take on a* much broader significance. IBM expects its PCs to act as the locomotive that drives further demand for medium and large processors — so a slowdown can have far-reaching effects.

If anyone is more nervous about these trends than IBM, it could be its competitors. IBM's drive to stay competitive will likely lead it to a rash of additional price cuts and new marketing efforts, competitors say, that will hurt competitors' profits more than IBM's.

In the long run, though, IBM executives see the solution in software and services, not in hardware. The company already is directing nearly half of its research and development into software, which carries higher margins.

And Mr. Akers has begun a new initiative to provide "value-added" services, *installing and maintaining* disparate computer systems. In the end, Mr. Akers and others are convinced that such strategies will pay off.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

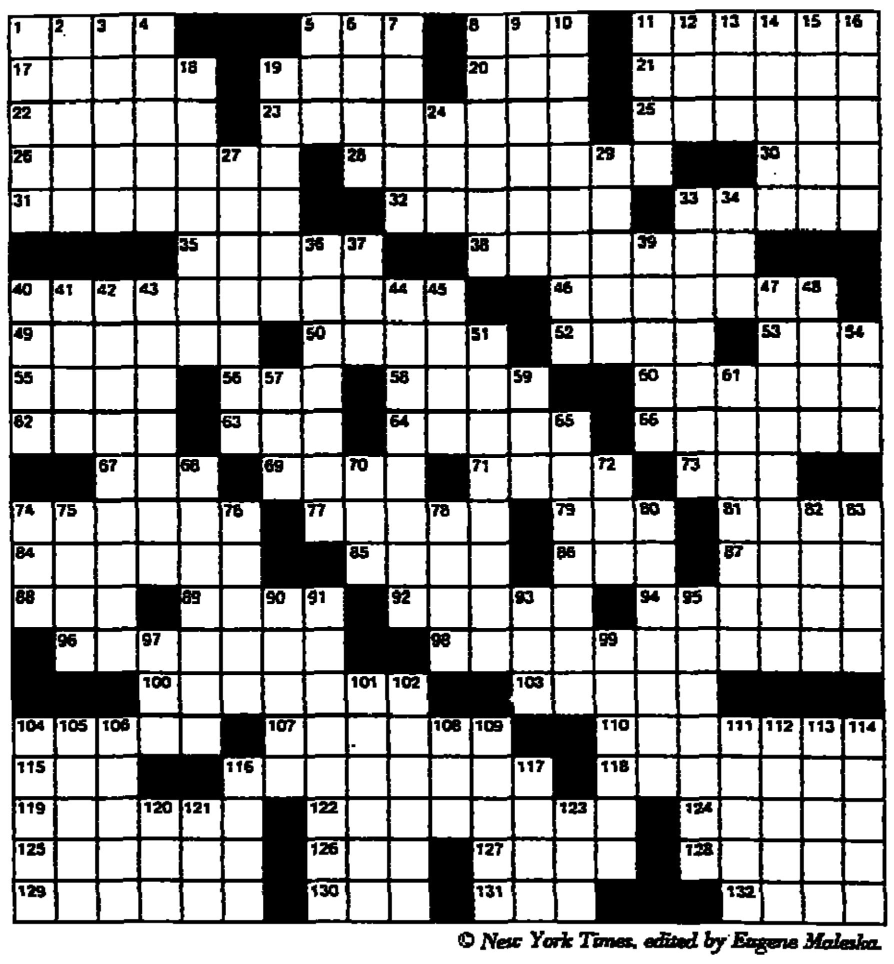
a — dividend also extra(s)./l
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend./l
c — liquidating dividend./l
cld — called./l
d — new yearly low./l
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./l
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS
IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY.
UP-TO-DATE ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN THE COMMODITIES AND FUTURES MARKETS — WORLDWIDE

Fair Game By Jeanne Wilson

ACROSS

1 Fodder
5 Mil. address
8 Disparity
11 Popular Manhattan locale
17 Hominy——
19 Skeet device
20 Surface measure
21 Kind of viper
22 Licit
23 Belonging to the past
25 Down Under resident
26 NE African, to Shakespeare
28 Ominous
30 Actress Merkel
31 Used tire
32 Brother of Olive Oyl
33 Very early invention
35 Aggregate
38 Bridge man
40 Henry James novel
46 Penitents
49 Elevated
50 Gibson item
52 Meadow sounds
53 Wide shoe size
55 Articulate to a fault
56 Alice——, singer for Welk
58 Father of Cainan
60 Average
62 Central African group
63 Utah Beach craft
64 "——pray"
66 Three——a day
67 Suffix for poet
69 Gumshoes
71 Don Juan's emotion
73 David——Lilienthal
74 Straightforward
77 Role for Clark
79 2 x rad. =
81 "——de Castro," Ferreira play
84 Title for Elizabeth II
85 Geisha's receptacle for perfumes
86 Song from "A Chorus Line"
87 Collection of Scandinavian myths
88 Indonesian island group
89 Quarry of an M.P.
92 Pancake topper
94 Clean shrimp
96 Flatter, in a way
98 Like a Crawford gown
100 Founding family in a Metalious novel
103 Tiny branch
104 Part songs
107 Like "Orlando Furioso"
110 Brandy glass
115 Lardner's "Say It With ——"
116 Brouhahas
118 Mean
119 A name for Aphrodite
122 Anagram for Oriental
124 Old English coin
125 Send back or consign again
126 Hereditary factor
127 He wrote "The Man Without a Country"
128 Actress Berger
129 Quadrille, e.g.
130 Sun. dissertation
131 Kind of play
132 Melampus was one



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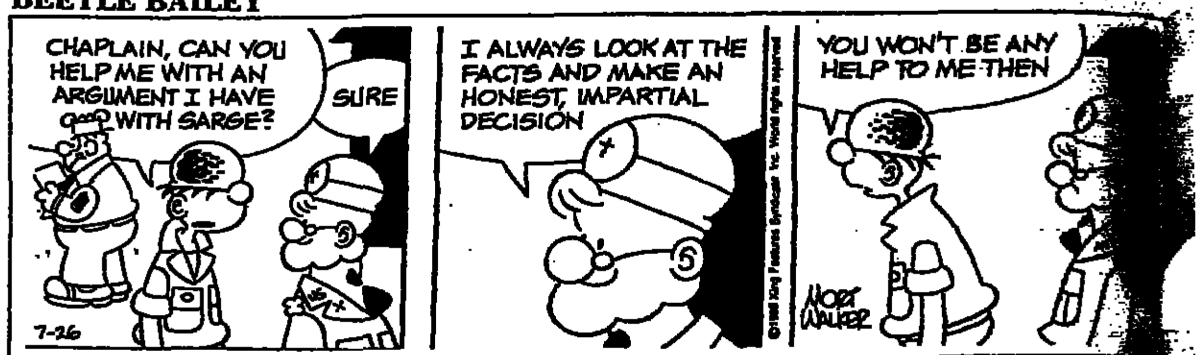
DOWN

1 Drugstore cowboy
2 Mountain ridge
3 Parsimonious
4 Tread + riser =
5 Greek nickname
6 Annie Oakley
7 Kind of nerve or axis
8 Showy
9 Best: Comb. form
10 Thoracic
11 "——she blows!"
12 Chit
13 Woolf's "——Dalloway"
14 Follow, as a consequence
15 Flower under the Pont Neuf
16 Honest transaction
18 A red liqueur
19 What snobs put on
24 Tierra del Fuego native
27 Irish Nationalist leader: 1846-91
29 One of the Dryads
33 Engaging
34 Straddler
36 More unyielding
37 Nathan, to David
39 Village hub
40 Wits
41 Actress Nazimova
42 Actors' makeup glue
43 Charcoal stove
44 TV ratings
45 What poor planners must go back to
47 Residuum
48 A pinniped
51 Specialists in musical details
54 Kay followers
57 J.E.C.'s arrival time
59 Total
61 Emulate Bob Stanley
65 Soft drink
68 Where to see whips
70 Ho——Minh
72 "Oysters——season"
74 Mouths
75 St. Philip——
76 Prepare
78 Carpenter's tool
80 Causing confusion
82 Stein-Plimpton book
83 Chopin's amie
90 "The Wind in the Willows" character
91 Ferocious felines
93 Sounds of hesitation
95 Lace and rickrack
97 Member of an Argentine people
99 Bearlike
101 A creed
102 Graduated
104 Without equivocation
105 Broadcast
106 Guanaco's kin
108 A king of Judah
109 Oblivion
111 Links sounds
112 Kind of steak
113 Exhilarate
114 Do the roof over
116 Become washed-out
117 Shenshi's capital
120 Ping River feeder
121 "Airways, ——": Dos Passos
123 Picasso's "The ——Guitarist"

PEANUTS

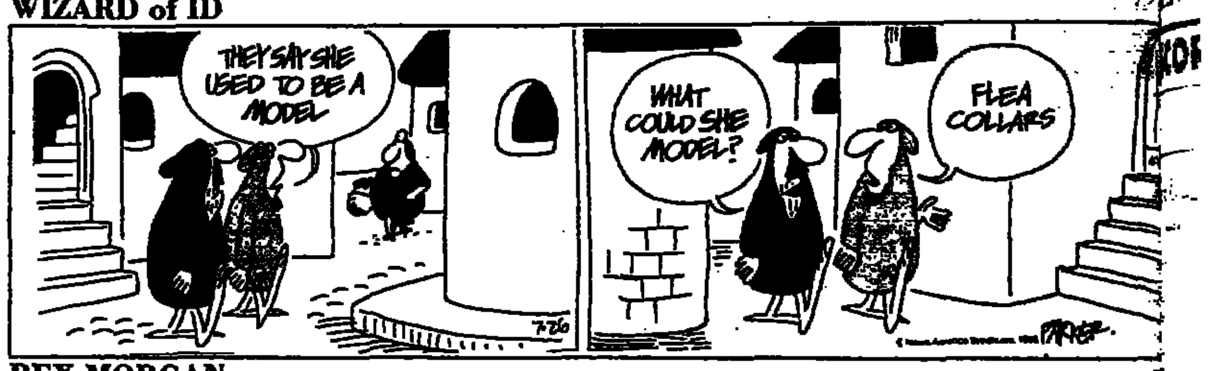
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

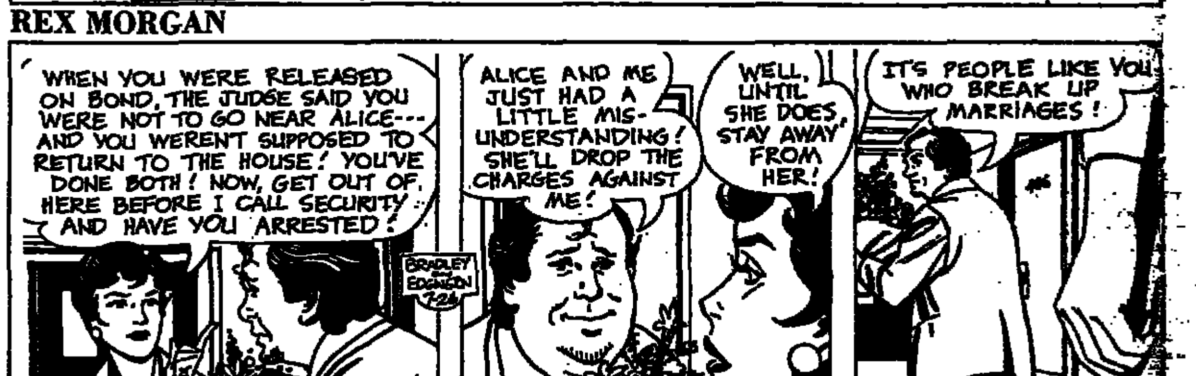


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

BOOKS

SOUTH AFRICA: A Different Kind of War

By Julie Fredericksе. 192 pages. £6.95. James Currey, 54b Thornhill Square, London N1.

Reviewed by Denis Herbstein

CONSIDER the thoughts of an Afrikaner couple when it is suggested that black workers on their large farm might not be satisfied on returning to their smallholdings in the homelands. Leon Maré: "If it's such a bad situation, it isn't logical to me why people should laugh and make jokes during their work time. They'll be singing on the lorry when they go back home. To me they seem friendly, quite content — I won't say happy, but I think, content."

And his wife Annette: "We've got a beautiful lot working for us. We're so happy together. And when they die, we give them a proper funeral, you know. We stop all the work on the farm and pay respect."

The words are surely sincere, but they also illustrate the enormous chasm of perception in South African racial divide. Julie Frederickse's contribution is to lend an ear not just to the leaders but also to ordinary blacks and whites. If you want to know why it is so difficult for Pieter W. Botha to speak to Nelson Mandela, read this book.

Frederickse uses a large page format to good effect, mixing up tightly edited interviews, exhortations from the South African Broadcasting Corporation, posters of anti-government rallies, a Mobil ad thanking South African soldiers for their "outstanding service to our country," and extracts from underground newspapers, with pictures and cartoons judiciously displayed.

The thread running through the book is how the anti-Afrikaans language revolt that began a decade ago in Soweto sowed the seeds of the present skirmishings. The blacks learned the lessons, but the whites did not. When Piet Koornhof, once minister for black affairs, was made an honorary citizen of Soweto by the black mayor, a protester, kept at bay by the police with dogs and teargas, can still appreciate the irony that "Koornhof's been given citizenship by a man who happens to have none."

Frederickse believes that the state radio and television are a crucial influence on people's thinking, but that blacks and whites draw different conclusions. Thus the age-old warning that the communist hordes are waiting to take over is viewed with skepticism by the blacks.

Though the book does pay more attention to the black side of the divide, what is especially chilling is the language of ordinary whites, not of the leaders or even the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement. "Barry" recalls a speech by an army officer to conscripts preparing to make war against black nationalists in Namibia. "He held up his rifle and said, 'See this here in my hand? This is one of the only things that talks to a kaffir.' And, 'Gentlemen, have a look at your hands. You'll notice they are white. That is your privilege, and that is what this war is all about.' Then he said, 'We are actually here to win the hearts and minds of these people, so treat them nicely — but remember, a kaffir's a kaffir.'"

South Africa is a Christian country. Here is a letter sent by the Apostolic Faith Mission of Africa to one of its pastors, the Reverend Frank Chikane, the leader of the United Democratic Front, the country's main non-racial political party. "Christian greetings," it begins, "I have been instructed by the West Rand District Committee to write you this letter. The Committee has suspended you from the 6th of August 1981, for the following reason: that you are still active in politics, but on the 31 January 1980 you promised the Committee to stay away from politics. The Committee found that you are still appearing in the newspapers. Yours in His Service, V.F. Pieterse, Chairman."

The last word must go to two confident Afrikaner professionals from Krugersdorp. Will there ever be majority rule, Zimbabwe style, they are asked. Hannie Nortje: "Never, because we've got a different approach here. We have this parallel — what do you call it?" Pieter Oberholzer: "Parallel development."

Hannie Nortje: "Right, we're giving the blacks their own portion of this country, where they will be able to develop right to the very highest posts, in their own territories. When they come here, to white South Africa, they come as laborers, to work here." Pieter Oberholzer: "Not laborers, people seeking employment. The same that's happening now in Europe: Frenchmen going to Germany, Germans going to France, you know, going over the borders and working there. And then, the Coloreds and the Indians, look what we're doing for them. They're even allowed to vote. So it's all being arranged, you see."

Denis Herbstein is a London-based journalist who specializes in African affairs.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HAVE YOU STARTED TO RUST YET, MR.WILSON?"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

```
PATES FADE CEDAR DRAB
AROMA ANIL BRINE RAKE
CUTCORNERS SAVED EZRA
ALEE ENATE SAWEDWOOD
SEMESTER MIEN YEARNS
PAD WEIRD HERB
ELATER LOOSE EDILES
LOCKEDHORNS SCM VAPID
SAROD ENE ENOL RENEGE
MOSELLE DORATI KENO
RAISEDTHEROOF
MASS MOOLAH INTENSE
ELAPSE MADE POI NIECE
VOILA DEN BOUNCEDBACK
EDITED GOALS LESSEE
TENT COATI WAR
SACHET COOT BRISTLED
CLEANEDUP STEIN UELE
ALAI NORIA PUTTEETHIN
PARR TRIED ANTE STATE
EYAS EPODE TEAR TIRES
```

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	24	75	16	61	fr
Amsterdam	16	61	12	54	r
Athens	32	90	24	75	fr
Barcelona	25	77	18	64	o
Belgrade	22	72	11	52	cl
Berlin	19	66	11	52	cl
Brussels	16	61	10	50	r
Bucharest	28	82	18	64	fr
Budapest	20	68	11	52	o
Copenhagen	19	66	11	52	cl
Costa Del Sol	24	75	21	70	st
Dublin	16	61	12	54	o
Edinburgh	17	63	11	52	cl
Florence	31	88	16	61	fr
Frankfurt	20	68	9	48	o
Geneva	24	75	10	50	fr
Helsinki	24	75	16	61	fr
Istanbul	29	84	19	66	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	21	70	fr
Lisbon	23	73	16	61	cl
London	21	70	15	59	o
Madrid	26	79	15	59	o
Milan	25	77	13	55	fr
Moscow	25	77	13	55	cl
Munich	20	68	7	45	cl
Nice	27	81	20	68	cl
Oslo	23	73	13	55	cl
Paris	18	64	10	50	r
Prague	19	66	9	48	cl
Reykjavik	—	—	—	—	na
Rome	27	81	19	66	fr
Stockholm	18	64	13	55	o
Strasbourg	22	72	8	46	o
Venice	24	75	16	61	fr
Vienna	20	68	11	52	cl
Warsaw	13	55	11	52	sh
Zurich	23	73	10	50	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	29	84	14	57	fr
Beirut	—	—	24	75	fr
Damascus	37	99	14	57	fr
Jerusalem	27	81	17	63	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	21	70	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	15	59	sh
Sydney	15	59	7	45	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	24	75	o
Beijing	24	75	23	73	o
Hong Kong	31	88	28	82	cl
Manila	33	91	28	82	fr
New Delhi	31	88	27	81	o
Seoul	27	81	24	75	r
Shanghai	36	97	30	86	fr
Singapore	30	86	26	79	o
Taipei	34	93	28	82	o
Tokyo	26	79	23	73	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	35	95	21	70	fr
Cairo	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	24	75	20	68	cl
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Lagos	25	77	23	73	o
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	35	95	20	68	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	19	66	8	46	fr
Caracas	28	82	20	68	fr
Lima	19	66	16	61	o
Mexico City	24	75	12	54	cl
Rio de Janeiro	20	68	14	57	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	18	64	9	48	cl
Atlanta	34	93	23	73	pc
Boston	33	91	21	70	fo
Chicago	35	95	22	72	st
Denver	30	86	13	55	pc
Detroit	30	86	20	68	st
Honolulu	30	86	24	75	pc
Houston	35	95	24	76	pc
Los Angeles	27	81	16	61	fr
Miami	33	91	24	75	pc
Minneapolis	30	86	19	66	pc
Montreal	27	81	16	61	fr
Nassau	34	93	23	73	cl
New York	31	88	23	73	pc
San Francisco	20	68	14	57	pc
Seattle	21	70	12	54	pc
Toronto	29	84	16	61	cl
Washington	32	90	24	75	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22—11 (72—52). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 21—15 (70—59). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 25—16 (77—61). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22—13 (72—55). ROME: Fair. Temp. 27—19 (81—66). TEL AVIV: No. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 23—10 (73—50). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—23 (90—73). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 33—27 (91—81). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—24 (91—75). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 27—23 (81—73). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30—25 (86—77). TOKYO: Mist. Temp. 27—21 (81—70).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 25

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	599	598.50
ACF Holding	331	331
Aegon	100.10	100.20
Akzo	157.30	156.20
Ahold	90	89.50
Amev	96.00	75.30
A'Dam Rubber	N.A.	10.90
Amro Bank	10.85	105.90
BVG	232	227
Buehrmann T	213	211.50
Caland Hlds	17.60	17.90
Elsevier-NDU	205	202.80
Fokker	86.80	88
Gist Brocades	53.80	52.70
Heineken	164.50	164.20
Hoogovens	105	105
KLM	46	45.90
Naarden	51	50.20
Nat Neder	79.40	79.40
Nedlloyd	159	159.50
NMB	207.70	208
Oce Vander G	505.50	504
Pakhoed	58.50	58.50
Philips	47.60	47.30
Robeco	90.40	90
Rodamco	133	132.70
Rolinco	82.20	81.70
Rorento	50.30	50.10
Royal Dutch	187.60	188.80
Unilever	477	479
Van Ommeren	36.80	36.40
VMF Stork	310.50	308.50
VNU	315	312

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 282.20
Previous : 283.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2640	2665
Bekaert	11300	11375
Cockerill	121	122
Cobepa	4305	4300
EBES	4540	4535
GB-Inno-BM	7290	7300
GBL	3050	3090
Gevaert	5730	5610
Hoboken	7210	7300
Intercom	3625	3610
Kredietbank	16350	16275
Petrofina	8650	8650
Soc Generale	2870	2865
Sofina	9550	9580
Solvay	7300	7390
Traction Elec	5490	5500
UCB	7920	7960
Unerg	2800	2750
Vieille Montagne	5580	5620

Current Stock Index : 3646.74
Previous : 3643.62

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	287	281
Allianz Vers	2185	2100
Altana	360	361
BASF	250.50	249
Bayer	276	274.80
Bay. Hypo bank	583	560
Bay Vereinsbank	517	510
BBC	319	315
BHF-Bank	520	505
BMW	570	557
Commerzbank	307.50	299.50
Conti Gummi	286.50	285.50
Daimler-Benz	1165	1146
Degussa	372	370
Deutsche Babcock	174	174
Deutsche Bank	790	769
Dresdner Bank	409.50	402
Harpener	270	263
Henkel	402.50	404.50
Hochtief	990	965
Hoechst	251	253
Hoesch	156	151
Horten	196	195
Hussel	564.50	557
IWKA	263	254
Kali + Salz	228	218
Karstadt	365	364
Kaufhof	446	445
Kloeckner H-D	218	214.20
Kloeckner Werke	74.90	74.50
Krupp Stahl	141	140
Linde	660	661
Lufthansa	161.50	161
MAN	215	221.80
Mannesmann	176	173
Muench Rueck	2790	2810
Nixdorf	578	579
PKI	810	808
Porsche	970	980
Preussag	170	170
PWA	224	225
RWE	193	192.50
Rheinmetall	342	340
Schering	545	535
SEL	352	353
Siemens	614.80	613
Thyssen	151.80	149
Veba	257	255.50
Volkswagenwerk	466	460
Wella	701	687

Commerzbank Index : 1851.70
Previous : 1830.50

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.10	18
Cathay Pacific	5.60	5.60
Cheung Kong	22.40	21.90
China Light	15.90	15.80
Green Island	7.85	7.80
Hang Seng Bank	34.75	34.50
Henderson	2.425	2.40
China Gas	16.70	16.80
HK Electric	9.10	9.15
HK Realty A	11.30	11.40
HK Hotels	33.50	33.75
HK Land	6	5.90
HK Shang Bank	6.80	6.85
HK Telephone	12.60	12.60
HK Yaumatei	3.025	3.025
HK Wharf	7.65	7.50
Hutch Whampoa	30.50	30.25
Hyson	0.68	0.69
Jardine	14.60	14.80
Jardine Sec	13.70	14
Kowloon Motor	8.80	8.80
Miramar Hotel	3.425	3.50
New World	6.65	6.60
SHK Props	13.30	13
Stelux	1.64	1.62
Swire Pacific A	13.30	13.10
Tai Cheung	2.075	2.025
Wing On Co	1.46	1.45
Winsor	8.30	8.15
World Int'l	2.775	2.675

Hang Seng Index : 1843.57
Previous : 1836.80

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1300	1300
Anglo American	4925	4875
Anglo Am Gold	25500	25200
Barlows	1850	1875
Blyvoor	1850	1825
Buffels	7600	7375
De Beers	2925	2935
Driefontein	5500	5475
Freegold	3475	3400
GFSA	4150	4125
Harmony	3775	3700
Hiveld Steel	680	690
Kloof	2325	2250
Nedbank	570	590
Rusplat	4275	4050
SA Brews	1150	1150
St Helena	4400	4525
Sasol	635	650
Welkom	2275	2225

Composite Stock Index : 1544.7
Previous : N.A.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$10	$10
Allied-Lyons	325	325
Anglo Am Gold	$50¾	$51¼
Ass Brit Foods	290	294
Asda-MFI Gp	136	134
Barclays	522	514
Bass	755	755
B.A.T.	393	390
Beecham	403	398
Blue Circle	571	596
BOC Group	307	306
Boots	257	256
Bowater Indus	310	310
BP	563	573
Brit Telecom	182	182
Brit Aerospace	463	466
Britoil	110	136
BTR	295	295
Burmah	387	392
Cable Wireless	643	637
Cadbury Schw	163	163
Charter Cons	248	248
Commercial U	309	310
Cons Gold	424	427
Cookson Group	453	458
Courtaulds	268	268
Dalgety	265	265
De Beers £	600	605
Driefontein	$11⅞	$11¾
Fisons	600	600
Free St Ged	$7	$7
GEC	188	184
Gen Accident	832	832
GKN	327	330
Glaxo	955	950
Grand Met	370	371
GRE	882	884
Guinness	313	313
GUS	11⅞	11⅞
Hanson	170	170
Hawker	519	521
ICI	994	982
Imperial Group	496	496
Jaguar	505	515
Land Securities	317	320
Legal General	246	248
Lloyds Bank	399	402
Lonrho	238	241
Lucas	543	548
Marks and Sp	197	198
Metal Box	675	710
Midland Bank	544	542
Nat West Bank	512	509
P and O	483	483
Pilkington	403	403
Plessey	202	204
Prudential	822	827
Racal Elect	170	170
Randfontein	564	564
Rank	484	484
Reed Intl	965	970
Reuters	500	488
Royal Dutch £	52 19/64	52 19/32
Rover	38	37
RTZ	582	554
Saatchi	700	695
Sainsbury	370	370
Sears Holdings	117	117
Shell	790	786
STC	162	164
Std Chartered	752	754
Storehouse	313	313
Sun Alliance	692	687
Tate and Lyle	560	563
Tesco	358	358
Thorn EMI	442	444
T.I. Group	506	509
Trafalgar Hse	252	263
THF	152	153
Ultramar	158	161
Unilever £	16 51/64	17
United Biscuits	225	224
Vickers	420	420
War Loan 3½ £	38⅝	38
Woolworth	605	610

F.T.30 Index : 1262.70
Previous : 1264.20
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1544.40
Previous : 1547.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	23500	23250
Cigahotels	4930	4935
CIR	12700	12750
Cred Ital	3280	3330
Eridania	4900	4999
Farmitalia	14140	13970
Fiat	14185	14030
Generali	139200	140000
IFI	25190	24950
Italcementi	74990	74300
Italgas	3260	3250
Italmobiliari	129300	130000
Mediobanca	267300	262000
Montedison	3362	3380
NBA	3590	3600
Olivetti	16580	16401
Pirelli	5200	5155
RAS	53950	51600
Rinascente	1047	1030
SIP	3390	3400
SME	2130	2198
Snia	5019	5020
Standa	13000	12000
Stet	5245	5210

MIB Current Index : 1620
Previous : 1612

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	760	740
Alsthom Atl.	340	347
Av Dassault	1420	1380
Bancaire	1259	1248
BIC	594	595
Bongrain	1965	1980
Bouygues	1260	1245
BSN-GD	3967	3940
Carrefour	3278	3270
Chargeurs	1266	1253
Club Med	565	550
Darty	3650	3660
Dumez	1540	1549
Elf-Aquitaine	284	287.50
Europe 1	1270	1285
Gen Eaux	1172	1210
Hachette	2625	2625
Lafarge Cop	1360	1355
Legrand	4220	4150
Lesieur	1065	N.A.
l'Oreal	3799	3765
Martell	1398	1365
Matra	2385	2365
Merlin	3430	3410
Michelin	3290	3300
Moet Hennessy	2275	2245
Moulinex	73.80	70.50
Occidentale	1086	1080
Pernod Ric	1019	993
Perrier	827	823
Peugeot	966	965
Printemps	548	558
Radiotechn	865	885
Redoute	1875	1885
Roussel Uclaf	1530	1520
Sanofi	730	724
Skis Rossignol	1300	1345
Telemecan	3210	3330
Thomson CSF	1530	1515
Total	378	375

CAC Index : N.A.
Previous : N.A.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.22	3.18
Cold Storage	3.24	3.26
DBS	6.75	6.75
Fraser Neave	7.20	7.15
Haw Par	2.84	2.80
Hume	1.78	1.75
Inchcape	2.02	1.98
Lum Chong	0.86	0.85
Malayan Banking	3.60	3.56
OCBC	6.95	6.95
OUB	2.85	2.85
OUE	2.11	2.09
Shangri-la	N.Q.	—
Sime Darby	1.37	1.37
S'pore Airlines	7.20	7.20
S'pore Land	3.54	3.40
S'pore Press	7.75	7.65
S Steamship	1.15	1.13
St Trading	2.69	2.68
UOB	3.82	3.82
United Overseas	1	0.995

Straits Times Ind Index : 736.92
Previous : 723.43

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	191	193
Alfa Laval	315	N.Q.
Asea	367	369
Astra	675	N.Q.
Atlas Copco	216	222
Beijer	154	156
Boliden	220	219
Electrolux	273	276
Ericsson	218	220
Esselte	515	N.Q.
Fermenta	148	146
Handelsbanken	410	N.Q.
Pharmacia	212	220
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	—
Sandvik	178	180
Skanska	169	170
SKF	360	357
SwedishMatch	351	N.Q.
Volvo	381	389

Affaersvaerlden Index : 684.50
Previous : 685.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.60	3.57
ANZ	4.53	4.60
BHP	8.20	8.20
Boral	4.08	4.13
Bougainville	2.52	2.53
Coles Myer	4.70	4.80
Comalco	2.10	2.20
CRA	5.58	5.70
CSR	2.82	2.94
Dunlop	3.18	3.22
Elders Ixl	4.75	4.85
ICI Australia	2.47	2.45
Magellan	1.10	1.10
MIM	1.55	1.42
Nat Aust Bank	5.08	5.06
News Corp	19.70	20
N Broken Hill	1.83	1.82
Poseidon	2.53	2.65
Qld Coal Trust	1.77	1.77
Santos	3.30	3.40
Thomas Nation	3.07	3.12
Western Mining	3.16	3.14
Westpac Banking	4.42	4.45
Woodside	0.75	0.81

All Ordinaries Index : 1118.90
Previous : 1128.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	410	425
Asahi Chemical	846	841
Asahi Glass	1290	1270
Bank of Tokyo	991	919
Bridgestone	660	670
Canon	916	932
Casio	1310	1290
C.Itoh	626	626
Dai Nippon Print	1930	1930
Daiwa House	[illegible]	1550
Daiwa Securities	[illegible]	1800
Fanuc	6110	6280
Fuji Bank	1720	1630
Fuji Photo	2680	2690
Fujitsu	864	868
Hitachi	800	790
Hitachi Cable	940	941
Honda	1020	1040
Japan Air Lines	10300	10300
Kajima	950	970
Kansai Power	3570	3690
Kawasaki Steel	212	216
Kirin Brewery	1600	1550
Komatsu	458	469
Kubota	410	409
Kyocera	3640	3660
Matsu Elec Inds	1300	1260
Matsu Elec Works	1470	1440
Mitsubishi Bank	1710	1630
Mitsubishi Chem	868	822
Mitsubishi Elec	380	368
Mitsubishi Heavy	435	470
Mitsubishi Corp	851	870
Mitsui and Co	502	510
Mitsukoshi	1310	1310
Mitsumi	995	1010
NEC	1350	1330
NGK Insulators	840	860
Nikko Sec	1530	1530
Nippon Kogaku	887	895
Nippon Oil	1280	1330
Nippon Steel	199	198
Nippon Yusen	474	474
Nissan	565	558
Nomura Sec	2730	2760
Olympus	1010	1020
Pioneer	1890	1890
Ricoh	797	786
Sharp	878	875
Shimazu	950	950
Shinetsu Chemical	939	930
Sony	2900	2900
Sumitomo Bank	2200	2140
Sumitomo Chem	427	418
Sumitomo Marine	1070	1070
Sumitomo Metal	168	168
Taisei Corp	585	589
Taisho Marine	995	985
Takeda Chem	1900	1800
TDK	3240	3250
Teijin	507	495
Tokio Marine	1550	1570
Tokyo Elec. Power	5260	5360
Toppan Printing	1490	1500
Toray Ind	643	617
Toshiba	467	458
Toyota	1340	1330
Yamaichi Sec	1470	1470

Nikkei 225 : 18958.39
Previous : 18826.54
New Index : 1432.02
Previous : 1443.71

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6650	6625
Alusuisse	580	575
Autophon	7025	7000
Bank Leu	3300	3380
Brown Boveri	1800	1790
Ciba Geigy	3000	2975
Credit Suisse	3540	3525
Electrowatt	3100	3100
Interdiscount	4750	4725
Jacob Suchard	7950	7900
Jelmoli	3310	3300
Landis Gyr	1800	1810
Moevenpick	6300	N.A.
Nestle	7650	7675
Oerlikon-B	1695	1650
Roche Baby	9800	9000
Sandoz	1540	1520
Schindler	3200	3300
Sulzer	545	540
Surveillance	6075	6000
Swissair	1375	1360
SBC	504	493
Swiss Reinsurance	2675	2630
Swiss Volksbank	2400	2370
Union Bank	5410	5350
Winterthur	6200	6050
Zurich Ins	2960	2860

SBC Index : 592.50
Previous : 584.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *July 24*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
400	Abti Prce	$23	23	23	
2920	Agnico E	$23¾	22¾	23½	
8700	Agra Ind A	$16½	16	16½	
7319	Alt Energy	$10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
5380	Alta Nat	$12⅛	12¼	12¼	
622	Algoma St	$14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8800	A Barick	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8192	Atco I f	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
36100	BCED	360	350	350	— 5
1895	BP Canada	$27½	27½	27½	
30016	Bank BC	300	280	285	—15
128988	Bank N S	$15⅜	15½	15½	+ ⅛
300	Baton	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
2267	Bonanza R	130	120	130	+ 8
4000	Bralorne	128	125	128	+ 3
8503	Bramalea	$22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
16938	BCFP	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
8180	BC Res	116	115	115	— 1
59173	BC Phone	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
475	Brunswk	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1100	Budd Can	$36½	36½	36½	+ ¾
20944	CAE	$12	11⅝	12	
200	CCL A	$19½	19½	19½	
3225	CCL B f	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25359	Cad Frv	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
600	Campeau f	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
13724	C Nor West	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
53269	C Packrs	$18⅛	17¾	17¾	
250	Can Trust	$48	47½	47½	
300	CGE	$99	98	98	— 2
64367	CI Bk Com	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
106578	CTire A f	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7200	C Util B	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
3710	Cara	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15775	Celanese	$16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
600	Celan 1.75 p	$21	20½	21	— ⅛
4983	Centrl Tr	$17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
33	CHUM	$59	59	59	+1⅛
71635	Cineplex	$21	19¾	20⅛	+ ¾
620	C Distb A	$7	7	7	
19600	CDistb B f	$7	6⅞	7	
4010	CTL Bank	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
415	Conwest A	$8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
7500	Coseka R	80	80	80	+ 5
700	Conran A	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
401	Crownx	$29⅛	29	27	— ⅛
3100	Czar Res	125	122	125	
4350	Denison A p	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
733760	Denison B f	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
3200	Develcon	295	285	285	
10100	Dickson A f	$7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
300	Dickson B	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
43588	Dofasco	$26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅜
2500	Donohue	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
1	Du Pont A	$36	36	36	— ⅛
108965	Dylex A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
600	Elcham X	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
27700	Emco	$30	30	30	— ⅛
1700	Equity Svr	400	390	390	— 5
2098	FCA Intl	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
600	C Falcon C	$18	18	18	
120456	Ficnbrdge	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
6901	Fed Ind A	$17	16⅞	17	
800	Fed Plon	$31	31	31	+ ½
74300	F City Fin	$15	14¾	15	+ ¾
15031	Gendis A	$19⅝	19½	19½	
20650	Geac Comp	$5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅜
6100	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4700	Goldcorp f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
180	Grafs G	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
2100	GL Forest	$25	25	25	— ⅛
200	Greyhnd	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
3155	Hawker	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
6468	Hayes D	$15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
33973	Hees Intl	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
95	Hollinger f	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
5487	H Bay Co	$28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
47252	Imasco	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
5580	Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
100	Inglis	$20	20	20	— ⅜
3120	Inland Gas	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10400	I Corona o	$19	18⅞	19	+ ½
48600	Intl Thom	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12694	Inter Pipe	$41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
13510	Jannock	$25⅛	25½	25½	— 1
1400	Kelsey H	$23⅛	23	23½	+ ⅛
25210	Kerr Add	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
31450	Labatt	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
1050	Lacana	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6200	L Ont Cem	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
10114	Loblaw Co	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1300	Lumonics	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
66735	Magna A f	$35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅜
600	MDS H A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
13452	MICC	$7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
6528	Mclan H X	$19½	19¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
3490	Maritime f	$15⅛	15	15	[illegible]
18900	Molson A f	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
2600	Murphy	$15⅛	15½	15⅛	[illegible]
800	Nabisco L	$39	38½	39	[illegible]
223083	Noranda	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
1188	Norcen	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
95015	Nva AltA f	455	450	450	[illegible]
25008	Nowsco W	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
1580	NuWst sp A	24	24	24	[illegible]
1500	Oakwood	220	220	220	[illegible]
11050	Omnibus o	$5⅛	5½	[illegible]	[illegible]
111361	Oshawa A f	$23⅛	23½	[illegible]	[illegible]
15055	Pac W Airln	$14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
10000	Pamour	$9⅛	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
5280	PanCan P	$23	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
308	Pine Point	$9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
68300	Placer	$24⅛	23⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6300	Que Sturg o	405	390	395	[illegible]
2400	Rayrock f	$5⅞	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5115	Redpath	$28½	28⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
11734	ReedSt 1 So	$32	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
175	Rogers A	$23	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
3200	Roman	$18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
340	Rothman	$39½	39½	[illegible]	[illegible]
5350	Sceptre	253	250	250	[illegible]
1750	Scotts f	$38⅛	38⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
65987	Sears Can	$13⅛	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
54260	SHL Systm	$26	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Selkirk A f	$24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
62370	Shell Can	$19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	Sherritt	$6⅛	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
8417	Southam	$24⅛	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
2183	Spar Aero f	$26	25⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
96742	Stelco A	$23	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
4000	Sulpetro	45	45	45	[illegible]
8	Teck Cor A	$22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
20845	Teck B f	$22½	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
62850	Tex Can	$25½	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
6226	Thom N A	$30⅛	29⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
102690	Tor Dm Bk	$22	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
38699	Torstar B f	$32⅛	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
746	Traders A f	$47	46⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1908	Trns Mt	$13⅛	13	13	[illegible]
4500	Trinity Res	37	31	31	[illegible]
47517	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
76744	TrCan PL	$16⅛	15⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1138	Trimac	250	245	245	[illegible]
11250	Trilon A	$33⅛	33⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2200	Trizec A f	$28	28	28	[illegible]
468800	Turbo	62	57	62	[illegible]
28019	Unicorp A f	$8⅞	8½	[illegible]	[illegible]
6602	U Entprise	$11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
509	U Keno	$7	7	7	[illegible]
2630	Versil A f	212	210	210	[illegible]
500	Wardair	$16⅛	16	16	[illegible]
304	Weldwod	$22	22	22	[illegible]
700	Westmin	$6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
2300	Weston	$33½	33½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3461	Woodwd A	$6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 22,089,926 shares

TSE 300 Index: Close 2,952.30 Prev. [illegible]

Montreal *July [illegible]*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
114684	Bank Mont	$31⅛	30⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
17747	BombrdrA	$22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
10472	BombrdrB	$22⅛	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
3150	CB Pak	$27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
96485	Cascades	$17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	ConBath	$24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1710	DomTxtA	$19⅛	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
4800	MnlTrst	$12	11⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
99442	NatBk Cda	$26	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
13229	Noverco	$17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
21425	Power Corp	$17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
9729	Provigo	$19⅛	19⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
598	RollandA	$30	29⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
28349	Royal Bank	$32	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800	RoyTrstco	$31⅛	31⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3592	SteinbrgA	$42⅛	41⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 2,241,930 shares.

Industrials Index: Close 1,348.86 Prev. [illegible]

TECHNOLOGY
IN THE IHT EVERY FRIDAY.
ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT [illegible]
AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND
INDIVIDUALS — WORLDWIDE

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/ Tony Kornheiser

One Czechoslovak's 'Upwardly Mobile' Defection

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — No doubt it's just coincidence that hockey player Michal Pivonka would defect from Czechoslovakia in the same days that Martina Navratilova would, for the first time since her own defection in 1975, return here.

But look what curious signals it sends. The defection includes the melancholy assumption that friends and family never will be seen and touched and held tight again. But the return says that all things are possible.

Defection should not be a casual decision. It is the choice of a time, not merely of a way of living. Defectors normally don't return to their homelands; even more rarely are they greeted as warmly and enthusiastically as Navratilova was.

How glorious it would be for everyone who already has defected — and everyone else who has considered it — if Navratilova's return was not a momentary fissure, but the start of a deliberate thaw in icy relations between the Soviet bloc and the West. How much, one wonders, was Pivonka cheered by the reports of Navratilova's reception in Prague?

Pivonka seems to have thought that over well. We should not blame him if he came just for the hockey and the money. He is a 20-year-old hockey player; what motivates 20-year-old Canadian or U.S. hockey players, if not the hockey and the money?

It's simply an unfortunate consequence of geography that Pivonka has to slip past the border police to shop at a fashionable men's-clothing store. But in light of the historical significance and political overtones of Navratilova's return to Czechoslovakia, it is interesting to see how Pivonka positioned himself for his defection.

He considered the scope of previous Czechoslovak reprisals to the families of hockey defectors and calculated that the risk to his family was acceptably small. He said, "I don't believe anything will happen."

He expressed desires of returning someday. "Of course, one day I would like to go back and visit my family," he said. While that longing is to be anticipated, in the past such hope of reconciliation would not have been as realistic as it appears now.

Even as he negotiated with the Washington Capitals, Pivonka insisted on first completing his military service in Czechoslovakia. Although he said he intends to make his permanent home in the United States, he feared that if he'd reneged on his military service, *all* doors would be closed to any re-entry visit to Czechoslovakia. Clearly, it is one with a best-case scenario built in.

And why shouldn't Pivonka be optimistic? Since defecting, Navratilova has become a U.S. citizen and an outspoken proponent of capitalism. In Prague she said, "This is my homeland, but the United States is my home. I'm an American now."

Still, the Czechoslovaks adored her. "I'm still kind of a hero to them," Navratilova said. "I don't think, even though I left, they feel betrayed. They understand why I did what I did."

In their hearts Czechoslovaks still think of Navratilova as one of them no matter what passport she travels under. Likewise, to a Russian, Nureyev still is a home boy.

Pivonka still can be a source of national pride in Czechoslovakia, particularly if he becomes a great player in the National Hockey League (his countrymen understand why he did it).

In light of the historical significance and political overtones of Navratilova's return to Czechoslovakia, it is interesting to see how Pivonka positioned himself for his defection. Clearly, it is one with a best-case scenario built in.

The higher he rises as a player, the better his chances for an open door for visiting his homeland should he choose to walk through it. Nothing moves the spirit like good public relations. Wait and see; someday in Prague they'll hold the Martina Navratilova Open.

Whether or not we are troubled with the morality that encourages a business like the NHL to woo a foreign national like Pivonka from his family and country at the risk of permanent estrangement, this sort of "upwardly mobile" defection of Czechoslovak hockey players happens with regularity.

And since Czechoslovak hockey teams are still allowed to compete outside the Soviet bloc — a progressive policy, since such travel would seem to increase the chances of defections — one might conclude the defections will continue, and that they are, for the Czechoslovaks, the price of true international competition.

Czechoslovakia obviously learned a lesson from Navratilova's defection. Note that neither Ivan Lendl nor Hana Mandlikova has defected; the Czechoslovaks cut them deals too good to refuse.

The NHL is the best hockey league in the world. The best hockey players from Prague to Philadelphia, from Moscow to Montreal, want to play there. If the NHL establishes a policy allowing for the release of its players to competing Soviet bloc national teams during world championships (and similar release to Olympic teams if the Olympics allow pros to play), why couldn't an arrangement be worked out that would facilitate Czechoslovaks' and Russians' playing in the NHL?

The career of any athlete in any sport is a perishable comodity. It shouldn't be forced to rot on a shelf of geopolitical ideology.

Defection is a desperate act, but freedom is worth leaving for. Eliminating the shackles that force people into it is a worthy goal. If, in some small way, athletes can help light the road toward freedom for all, they should have our gratitude and our best wishes.

Joseph Sivertson/The Associated Press

...al Pivonka, left, and Capital Vice President David Poile.

Dodgers, Valenzuela Stay Hot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

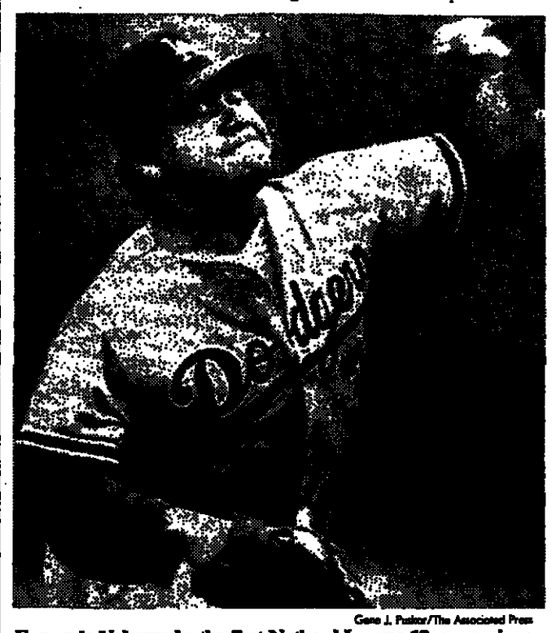
PITTSBURGH — The Los Angeles Dodgers, who have played the most one-run games in the National League — 44 — finally got a game they could sit back and enjoy.

Powered by four home runs, including two in the first inning, they whalloped the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9-2, Thursday night to sweep a three-game series and record their fourth straight victory. Fernando Valenzuela limited the Pirates to five hits over seven innings to become the National League's first 13-game winner of the year.

"You stake Fernando to a 4-0 first-inning lead," said Pirate pitcher Don Robinson, "and in all likelihood he's going to wind up on top. You're not going to come back against him unless he gets wild and starts walking guys." Valenzuela has won his last three starts and five of his last seven decisions.

Bob Walk was gone before he retired a batter. Bill Madlock homered on a 1-2 pitch with Steve Sax and Ken Landreaux aboard, and Franklin Stubbs followed with his first home run of the night. Los Angeles sent seven men to the plate in the opening inning.

The Dodgers, eight and a half games out of first place in the Western Division, are hoping the series sweep is just the beginning. "We're going to be strong [when slugger Pedro Guerrero returns next week from an injury]," said Stubbs, who also hit a bases-empty homer in the fourth. "We've got a ways to go, but this is the way you start it."



Gene J. Puskar/The Associated Press

Fernando Valenzuela, the first National League 13-game winner.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Astros 9, Phillies 3: In Philadelphia, Kevin Bass went 5-for-5, including a two-run single during an eight-run third as Houston won its seventh straight game. Winner Mike Scott struck out a career-high 13 in his seven innings, running his major league-leading total to 187.

Reds 10, Expos 2; Expos 6, Reds 5: In Cincinnati, Tim Raines signled to open the 14th inning and scored on Mitch Webster's double as Montreal ended a four-game losing streak. Earlier, the Reds completed a victory in a contest that was suspended July 13 in Montreal because of rain. The game had been stopped in the sixth inning with Cincinnati leading, 3-2; when it resumed, Dave Parker hit a grand-slam home run and Eric Davis added a three-run shot.

Rangers 7, Indians 3: In the American League, in Arlington, Texas, Mike Loynd went six impressive innings in his major-league debut and Curtis Wilkerson tripled home two runs to help Texas end a seven-game losing streak. A right-hander drafted in the seventh round out of Florida State less than two months ago, Loynd was making only his sixth professional start. He allowed five hits, including two to start the seventh inning; he struck out six and walked one.

Orioles 12, White Sox 6: In Baltimore, Rick Dempsey's three-run homer capped a seven-run first that propelled the Orioles over Chicago.

Royals 1, Tigers 0: In Detroit, Lonnie Smith's home run in the eighth made a winner of Scott Bankhead, who allowed seven hits and struck out seven in his seven innings' work. *(UPI, AP)*

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
	87	328	59	117	.357
N.Y.	96	408	67	140	.343
	88	319	45	106	.332
	98	362	57	120	.331
Un.	95	410	70	135	.329
	80	296	47	96	.324
Tor.	97	404	59	130	.322
	95	383	66	123	.321
	94	377	58	121	.321
ox.	87	298	50	95	.319

Henderson, New York, 91; Puckett, ...ota, 70; Mattingly, New York, 67; ...ds, 66; Phillips, Oakland, 66.
...seco, Oakland, 79; Bell, Toronto, ... California, 74; Barfield, Toronto, ...ey, New York, 70.
...ingley, New York, 10; Puckett, ... 135; Fernandez, Toronto, 133; ...ou (28); Joyner, California, 73).
Mattingly, New York, 33; Rick... Boggs, Boston, 26; R. Henderson, ... 25; Ripken, Baltimore, 25.
Butler, Cleveland, 8; Fernandez, G. Walker, Chicago, 6; Owen, Seattle, Kansas City, 6.
...es: Barfield, Toronto, 25; Conseco, ...); Pagliarulo, New York, 23; Bell, ...; Kingman, Oakland, 22.
...es: R. Henderson, New York, 55; Chicago, 40; Pettis, California, 23; ...sas City, 23; Reynolds, Seattle, 22.
PITCHING (8 decisions)
...Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, ...2.89, 2.59; Allen, Chicago, 7-1, .875, Kansas City, 7-1, .875, 2.09; Rasmussen, 12-2, .857, 2.30; Schrom, Cleve., .846, 3.94.
...s: Clemens, Boston, 154; Morris, ...8; McCaskill, California, 131; ...emia, 130; Lancaster, Seattle, 129.

...day's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
...Postponed, Suspended July 13th)
...000 000 000— 2 10 0
...000 021 042—10 8 1
...s, Willis (6), Franco (8), Murphy ...ers: Tibbs, Burke (6), McClure (9) and Fitzgerald, Sillerdello (6). ...ers (9), L—Burke, 7-4. HRs—Cin...ker (22), Davis (14).
...Regularly Scheduled Game)
...011 011 000 010 01—6 15 0
...000 000 000 010 00—1 5 1
...McClure (9), Burke (10), Reardon ...s (13) and Sillerdello; Guthrickson, ...l. Power (12), Willis (14) and Diaz. ...4. L—Willis, 1-2. HRs—Montreal, ...13), Cincinnati, Diaz (4).
...000 000 100—2 7 1
...000 002 001—3 7 0
...ndersen (8), Funk (9) and Ashby, ...9); Rawley, Hume (3), Gorman (5), ...(8), Tekulve (9) and Russell. W—... L—Rawley, 11-7. HRs—Houston, ...Philadelphia, Russell (8).
...422 100 001—9 11 1
...000 100 002—3 10 0
...ills, Diaz (8) and Scioscia; Welch, ...(1), Winn (3), Guante (8) and ...Valenzuela, 13-6. L—Welch, 4-6. ...Angeles, Madlock (5), Stubbs 2 ...ers (1).
AMERICAN LEAGUE
...000 000 010—1 4 1
...000 004 000—5 10 1
...nd, Block (8), Gaetenberry (9) and ...O'Neal, Campbell (8) and Parrish, ...son. 4-4. L—O'Neal, 1-5. Sv—Quisenberry (9). HRs—Kansas City, Smith (5).
...000 400 020— 6 5 1
...713 100 00x—12 14 2
...Quisley (3), Bedrosian (7) and Flaherty; Bordi (8) and Danesey. W—Flanagan, 5-6. HRs—Chicago, Wolterstorf (2). Baltimore, Dempsey ...er (14), Lacy (8), Dwyer (6).
...000 100 200—3 6 0
...030 301 10x—8 10 0
...Nolan (4), Oelkers (6), Wills (7) and ...yrd, Mahorcic (7) and Skaughd. W—... L—Nolan, 7-7. Sv—Mahorcic (1). ...Home run (10).

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	57	37	.606	—
	55	41	.573	3
	51	43	.548	5½
	51	44	.537	6½
	50	45	.526	7½
	49	46	.516	8½
	44	49	.473	12½
West Division				
	58	44	.530	—
	48	46	.500	3
ty	45	51	.469	6
	43	52	.467	7
	43	54	.443	8½
	40	57	.412	11½
	39	56	.411	11½

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	60	38	.612	—
	49	43	.533	14½
ia	46	47	.495	18
	41	52	.441	23
	40	51	.440	23
	38	54	.413	25½
West Division				
	54	43	.563	—
isco	50	45	.526	3½
	47	48	.495	6½
ia	45	50	.474	8½
	44	49	.473	8½
	43	51	.457	10

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 25; Righetti, New York, 22; Hernandez, Detroit, 19; Harris, Texas, 15; B. Stanley, Boston, 14; Henke, Toronto, 14.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Brooks, Mon.	79	304	49	103	.339
Backman, N.Y.	65	227	41	76	.335
C. Brown, S.F.	80	291	39	97	.333
Gwynn, S.D.	94	369	63	123	.333
Dykstra, N.Y.	83	239	43	79	.331
Raines, Mon.	87	350	59	116	.331
Sax, L.A.	92	369	54	121	.328
Boss, Hou.	96	357	51	114	.319
E. Davis, Cin.	74	319	55	67	.306
Oberkfell, Atl.	88	295	33	90	.305

Runs: Gwynn, San Diego, 63; Hayes, Philadelphia, 59; Raines, Montreal, 59; Murphy, Atlanta, 58; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 57.
Runs batted in: Schmidt, Philadelphia, 73; Parker, Cincinnati, 71; Carter, New York, 70; G. Davis, Houston, 68; Brooks, Montreal, 60.
Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 123; Sax, Los Angeles, 121; Raines, Montreal, 116; Boss, Houston, 114; Parker, Cincinnati, 109.
Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 28; R. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 26; Dunston, Chicago, 25; Sax, Los Angeles, 24; Strawberry, New York, 24.
Triples: Samuel, Philadelphia, 8; Coleman, St. Louis, 7; McGee, St. Louis, 7; Dykstra, New York, 6; Moreno, Atlanta, 6; Raines, Montreal, 6.
Home Runs: Parker, Cincinnati, 22; G. Davis, Houston, 21; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 21; Stubbs, Los Angeles, 21; Marshall, Los Angeles, 18.
Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 61; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 55; Raines, Montreal, 44; Duncan, Los Angeles, 35; Doran, Houston, 33.
PITCHING (8 decisions)
Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Kerfeld, Houston, 7-1, .875, 2.43; R. Robinson, Cincinnati, 7-1, .875, 2.28; S. Fernandez, New York, 12-2, .857, 2.83; Oieda, New York, 11-2, .846, 2.26; Darling, New York, 10-3, .769, 2.79.
Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 187; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 132; Ryan, Houston, 116; Welch, Los Angeles, 113; Z. Smith, Atlanta, 111.
Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 22; Worrell, St. Louis, 18; D. Smith, Houston, 17; Gossage, San Diego, 16; Le. Smith, Chicago, 14.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Optioned Alan Wiggins, second baseman, and Mike Young, outfielder, to Rochester of the International League. Sent Floyd Rayford, catcher, to Rochester. Called up Jackie Gutierrez, infielder, and John Stefero, catcher from Rochester. Called up Tom Dodd, third baseman-catcher, from Charlotte of the Southern League.
National League
HOUSTON—Obtained Steve Engel, pitcher, to complete a recent trade with the Chicago Cubs; assigned Engel to Tucson of the Pacific Coast League.
MONTREAL—Traded Don Schatzeder, pitcher, and Skeeter Barnes, infielder, to Philadelphia for Tom Foley, infielder, and Larry Sorensen, pitcher. Recalled Bob Sebra, pitcher, and purchased the contract of Dave Tomlin, pitcher, from Indianapolis of the American Association. Sent Rene Gonzales, infielder, and Randy St. Claire, pitcher, to Indianapolis.
SAN FRANCISCO—Placed Mike Krukow, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Activated Will Clark, first baseman, from the 15-day disabled list.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
INDIANA—Signed Greg Dreiling, center.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
BUFFALO BILLS—Signed Leonard Burton, center.
CHICAGO BEARS—Signed Vestee Jackson, defensive back to a series of four, one-year contracts.
CINCINNATI BENGALS—Signed Pat Franklin, running back, and Doug Landry, linebacker.
CLEVELAND BROWNS—Signed Webster Slaughter, wide reciever.
DENVER—Waived Mark Miller, quarterback; Joe Thomas, Skip Peete, and Eric Poole, wide recievers; Emmitt Cox and John Nesbitt, running backs; Tom Field, kicker, Ken Dodson and Fred Baskin, defensive linemen, and Greg Bartle, Don Moseley, and Jay Norvell, linebackers.
HOUSTON—Signed James Maness, wide reciever.
INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Don Bailey, center.
KANSAS CITY—Announced the retirement of Dave Lindstrom, defensive end.
L.A. RAIDERS—Announced that Frank Hawkins, fullback, has agreed to contract terms. Released Jim Smith, wide reciever; Bob Nelson and Lee Blakeney, linebackers; Cle Montgomery, kick returner; Lee Miller and Rospee Oce, cornerbacks; Jeff Carter, punter, Jim Mayer, placekicker; Fred Buckley, quarterback; Gerald Bean and Ed Barbero, running backs; Tim Williams, safety; Nick Haden, center; Carlton Walker, offensive tackle, and Glenn Howell, defensive end.
MIAMI—Signed James Pruitt, wide receiver.
MINNESOTA—Signed Darrin Nelson, running back, and Steve Jordan, right end, to a series of one-year contracts.
NEW ENGLAND—Signed Scott Gieselman, right end.
NEW ORLEANS—Announced that it has relinquished its rights to Kelvin Clark, offensive guard. Signed Tyrone Young, wide reciever to a one-year contract. Signed Hoby Brenner, tight end; Tyrone Young, wide reciever; Willie Tullis, defensive back, and Frank Warren, defensive end.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Doug Sostaert, goaltender.
PITTSBURGH—Signed Carl Mokosak, left wing, to a multiyear contract.
COLLEGE
ALLIANCE—Announced it will drop its entire athletic program.
ARMSTRONG STATE—Named Bill Wright assistant basketball coach.
EMORY—Named Lloyd Winston basketball coach.
NEBRASKA—Named Tom Pratt baseball pitching coach.
NORTH CAROLINA—Named Tommy John pitching coach, effective at the end of the major-league season.
KANSAS—Named Jeff Bollig assistant sports information director.

Tennis

Federation Cup Results

(At Prague)
QUARTERFINALS (MAIN DRAW)
United States (1) 2, Italy (5) 1
Sandra Cecchini, Italy, def. Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Martina Navratilova, U.S., def. Raffaella Reggi, Italy, 6-2, 6-4; Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Laura Garrone and Raffaella Reggi, Italy, 6-3, 6-1.
West Germany (3) 2, Bulgaria (5) 1
Bettina Bunge, West Germany, def. Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3; Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Bunge and Kohde-Kilsch, West Germany, def. Katerina and Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-2.

Cycling

Tour de France

MEN'S 21st STAGE
(St. Etienne - Clermont-Ferrand)
(117.4 Miles/189 Kilometers)
1. Eric Mächler, Switzerland, 5 hours, 32 minutes, 40 seconds
2. Ludo Peeters, Belgium, 0:34 minutes behind
3. Guido Van Calster, Belgium, 0:56 behind
4. Martin Earley, Ireland, 1:22
5. Henrick Devos, Belgium, 1:55
6. Charles Mottet, France, 2:08
7. Martin Ramirez, Colombia, 4:08
8. Andrew Hampsten, U.S., 5:17
9. Yvon Madiot, France, 5:22
10. Reynael Montoya, Colombia, 5:37
OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Greg LeMond, U.S, 98 hours, 38 minutes, 29 seconds
2. Bernard Hinault, France, 3:10 behind
3. Urs Zimmermann, Switzerland, 10:54
4. Andrew Hampsten, U.S., 18:58
5. Claude Criquielion, Belgium, 24:36
6. Ronan Pensec, France, 25:59
7. Niki Rattiman, Switzerland, 30:52
8. Alvaro Pino, Spain, 33:09
9. Stevens Rooks, the Netherlands, 33:24
10. Yvon Madiot, France, 33:27

WOMEN'S 13th STAGE
(Issoire-Puy de Dome) 33 Kilometers)
1. Maria Canins, Italy, 1:51:28
2. Inga Thomsen, U.S., 1:31 behind
3. Jeannie Longo, France, 2:33
4. Liz Hepple, Australia, 8:44
5. Dany Bonnerant, France, 3:52
6. Imelda Chiappa, Italy, 4:03
7. Josianne Vanheyzse, Belgium, 4:08
8. Claire Greenwood, Britain, 4:12
9. Lory Larov, Belgium, 4:16
10. Roberta Bonanomi, Italy, 4:18
OVERALL STANDINGS
1. Maria Canins, Italy, 25:17:47
2. Jeannie Longo, France, 15:39
3. Inga Thomsen, U.S., 22:35
4. Liz Hepple, Australia, 32:56
5. Valerie Simonnet, France, 34:09
6. Sandra Schumacher, West Germany, 34:51
7. Dany Bonnerant, France, 37:04
8. Virginie Lafargue, France, 37:41
9. Dominique Damiani, France, 39:16
10. Pascale Ranucci, France, 39:55

Football

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	2	2	0	72	81	4
Ottawa	2	3	0	120	122	4
Montreal	1	3	0	72	93	2
Hamilton	1	3	0	71	75	2
WESTERN DIVISION						
Edmonton	4	0	0	129	91	8
Brit Colmb	3	1	0	96	90	6
Saskatchwn	2	2	0	68	115	4
Winnipeg	2	2	0	108	76	4
Calgary	2	3	0	108	109	4

Thursday's Games
Montreal 29, Ottawa 28
Winnipeg 24, Calgary 20

In His Father's Image, Frazier Tries to Climb Boxing's Ladder

By Phil Berger
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — To many it may look like just another old, creaking building in a rundown North Philadelphia neighborhood. The upper floors of the three-story structure at 2917 North Broad Street have gray-white stucco patches where windows used to be, and the rest is brown brickface.

But the "Joe Frazier's Gym" designation is a clue that this place is no candidate for the wrecker's ball. It is instead a kind of boxing landmark, a gym where fighters have trained since 1968, when the syndicate sponsor of heavyweight contender Joe Frazier bought the gym for him to use. Smokin' Joe used it well. He became world champion.

These days Frazier has offices up a flight of stairs. From there, through a wide window, he can gaze down into the gym and watch a second generation of Fraziers at work. Since 1980, when his oldest son, Marvis, turned pro as a heavyweight, he has presided over a corps of fighting Fraziers — including another son and two nephews.

Of them all, only Marvis (16-1, with seven knockouts), currently ranked ninth by the World Boxing Council, is regarded as a world-class fighter. Only the 6-foot-1, 210-pound (1.85-meter, 95.2-kilogram) Marvis — who will fight unbeaten Mike Tyson on Saturday — has the chance to bring renewed ring glory to the family name.

If he can beat Tyson (the consensus is that Marvis is overmatched), it would in no small way redound to Frazier's credit, too. For in guiding his son, Frazier frequently has been second-guessed. Many observers say that the full-bore aggressiveness he brought to his own bouts, and his complete assurance in his talents, may have suited Frazier as he once was, but they are not necessarily an advantage for a manager.

"The question is, does he book his fighters' matches from here?" said Lou Duva, a manager and trainer, touching his heart. "Or here?" tapping his head.

Another manager, David Wolf, credits Frazier with doing the job a manager is supposed to: making a handsome living for his charges. "People underestimate Joe as a manager," Wolf said. "I say Marvis exceeded his potential in the purse Joe got him to fight [Larry] Holmes when Holmes was the champion."

In November 1983, Marvis reportedly received $750,000 to fight Holmes, who knocked him out in one round.

The Associated Press

Father and son: Smokin' Joe Frazier, right, and Marvis.

For fighting Tyson, Marvis reportedly will earn $200,000 to $250,000 and, although his father has again been criticized for overmatching him, Wolf disagrees. He says that for Marvis to earn $250,000 he would have had to fight five bouts against quality opponents. Besides, Wolf said, there are not so many network television fights these days that he could say to himself, "'I'll fight every other month because I'm Marvis Frazier.'"

Just who Marvis Frazier has become is a question that gets entangled in a role that the father did not originally have in his development — that of his trainer. When Marvis, now 25, first came to the gym as a 16-year-old, it was George Benton, a former world-ranked middleweight, who shaped the aspiring fighter.

"I had him a boxer, a fighter who didn't get hit with a lot of punches," said Benton. "Then somewhere down the line he became more a brawler-type fighter."

Toward the end of Marvis's 56-2 amateur career, Benton said that Frazier gradually assumed control of the training. "One day," Benton said, "Joe just said: 'I'll train the fighter when I'm here. I'll handle the boxing.'"

The fighter Marvis was as an amateur and the fighter he became once his father mobilized him are different creatures. Under Benton he was an agile, quick-handed boxer-puncher, a defense-minded amateur good enough to beat Tony Tubbs, Mitch Green, David Bey, Tim Witherspoon and James Smith.

Under his father, he changed. "The only thing Pop added was my standing my ground a little firmer. Rather than my being so defensive, a little more offense was added." That "little more offense" has struck others as radical retooling — a change of psyche and of outlook.

"Joe's only fault," Duva said, "was trying to make a replica of himself rather than letting the talent come out of the fighter's own style. See, a guy like Marvis Frazier shouldn't be going in to a fighter and trading. He should box and be cute."

Gary Hegyi, a Philadelphia manager who used to work out of Frazier's gym early in Marvis's career, was surprised to see the trouble the fighter had later in extricating himself from jams that opponents like Holmes and James Tillis put him in. "The Marvis I knew wouldn't be in them kinds of predicaments," Hegyi said. "The kid was clever. Flat-footed was not his style."

Joe Frazier will deny molding his son in his own image. "You can't make guys like yourself," he said. But then he'll say, "Sure, you have to move around the ring, but when you jump in a guy's face, you got to get the job done."

Yet Marvis's biggest victories as a professional — against James Broad, Joe Bugner, Tillis and Smith — all have been in fights that went the distance. Marvis, with a longer, leaner physique than his father, has never shown the brute force as a puncher that his father had. Instead, he has relied on drive and superior conditioning.

But "dutiful son" is a phrase by which many often describe his relationship with his father. Marvis captures the underlying spirit of it when he says: "When we come in the gym I'll holler to Pop, 'HEYYYY,' and he'll holler back, 'HEYYYY!' We say it real loud. I don't know what it means. But it feels real good."

SPORTS BRIEFS

1982 Italian Soccer Team Faces Trial

MILAN (AP) — All 22 members of the Italian soccer team that won the 1982 World Cup will stand trial this fall on charges of failure to declare foreign currency carried back into Italy, court officials reported Friday.

After a one-month investigation, Alfonso Marra, a deputy state prosecutor, decided to bring the players to trial on the grounds that they illegally brought home "black money" from a commercial sponsor.

If convicted, the players face jail terms of up to six years and fines up to four times the amount illegally received. Estimated at $285,000, the money was allegedly delivered to the players by the French sportswear company Le Coq Sportif. The Italian team wore the firm's attire in Spain.

Rosberg to Quit Formula-One Driving

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (AP) — Former world-champion driver Keke Rosberg of Finland said Friday that he plans to stop racing on the Formula One grand prix circuit at the end of the year.

In a letter to grand prix owners and managers, the 37-year-old Rosberg, who is driving for McLaren this year, said he had "purposely avoided using the word retire, because I'll be active in various areas of sports promotion" including auto racing.

Rosberg made his Formula One debut in 1978; he won the title in 1982, was third overall last year and is currently fifth in the standings.

Head of IOC Deplores Late Boycotts

EDINBURGH (AP) — Countries that decide on last-minute political boycotts of major sporting events should be punished, International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch said here Friday.

Commented Samaranch, who attended the opening of the heavily boycotted Commonwealth Games: "The most dangerous situation is when a country accepts an invitation to compete and then, at the last moment, withdraws. Yes, in that case the country must be punished. I know we have to study the position, but we have to do something, as sport is a most important part of our lives. ... We are manipulated by the politicians."

The last two Summer Olympic Games, in Moscow and Los Angeles, were also heavily boycotted. "Boycotts achieve only one thing," said Samaranch. "The athletes from certain countries don't take part."

Rookies Pierot, Love Lead in U.S. Golf

GRAND BLANC, Michigan (AP) — Billy Pierot and Davis Love, both rookies on the PGA tour, shot 7-under-par 65s on Thursday to share the first-round lead in the Buick Open golf tournament.

Alone at 6-under was Ed Fiori; Jim Colbert, J.C. Snead, Howard Twitty, Brad Faxon, Tom Byrum and Jim Rutledge had 67s.

Elsenne Werner/Reuters

GOING FOR IT — Part of a field of 18 pole-sitters, all of them determined to shatter the record, patiently bide their time above a canal in Noordwijkerhout, the Netherlands. The record at the annual Dutch event is 103 hours, 45 minutes.

POSTCARD

Suburban Matchmaker

By Michael Winerip
New York Times Service

PORT WASHINGTON, New York — People move out to the suburbs, they want a dog.

"They want this dog in the worst way," said Sidney Rick, pointing to his wife and daughter, who were playing with a terrier. "They have the house, the yard, they want the dog."

Paul Berman is the matchmaker for the North Shore Animal League. He wants the Ricks to have their dog, but it is his job to find the right pet for the right family.

"You had an allergic reaction to a poodle?" he asks Mrs. Rick. "You'll go into cardiac arrest with a dog like this."

"On the first day I got a stuffed-up nose," said Loretta Rick, recalling that poodle. "On the second day a scratchy throat."

"Oh, no, no, no," Berman said.

Finally, Berman recommended a goldfish. "Get out of here — goldfish," Mrs. Rick said, but Berman stuck to his decision.

The North Shore Animal League, a nonprofit shelter, says it handles more dog and cat adoptions than any other shelter in the nation — 40,000 a year — and Paul Berman is its ace matchmaker.

"Three-legged dogs, deaf dogs, blind dogs, we put Paul on the case," said Marjorie Stein, adoption services manager.

He is supposed to start work at 2 P.M. and gets in at noon. He takes work home, abandoned puppies that need to be fattened before adoption. When he gets home, his wife, Glenda, always asks, "Well, how many adoptions today?"

"I can't do miracles," Berman said. "If people are looking for a cat, there's no way I'll get them to take a dog — although I have done it before."

"I've had arguments with him about matches — I don't know if I can tell you," Stein said.

"Well, we have rules," said Betty Rosenzweig, adoptive services director, "and Paul breaks them all the time."

The rules prohibit a person living on upper floors of tall apartment buildings from adopting a dog that is not housebroken. "You're not going to get down in time," Rosenzweig said.

Recently Berman approved a dog that was not housebroken for the 15th floor, and supervisors questioned the call. Berman explained that the woman had trained a previous dog to use a cat litter pan and was confident she could again. She was approved.

The rules say an elderly person should not adopt a puppy and Berman matched a 75-year-old woman and 6-week-old puppy. When questioned, he said, "People are changing their living habits, they're eating right, they don't smoke, they take care of themselves." It was approved.

On the other hand, when Ruth Robinson came looking for a dog as a surprise gift for her sister-in-law, Berman would not allow it. He wanted to see this sister-in-law to make sure she was a good match.

Four years ago, Berman was almost dead, in bed with a heart attack at 40. He hated his high-pressure sales job. He hated people. Animals, however, he still loved.

When his wife saw an ad for the shelter job, he said, "What could I be? What could I do there?"

Now he is the most famous human attraction at the animal shelter. Pet-store chains have tried hiring him away, but he won't go. "They don't care who buys their puppies," he said.

On a recent day he was his usual self, arriving two hours early and breaking rules. He allowed Maria Almodovar, 74, to adopt a young Doberman. "People are changing their living habits," he told an assistant. Privately, he said, "I have a good feeling about this woman."

"She used to cook for her old dog every night," said the woman's nephew, Frank Scavarda.

"I knew this," shouted Berman. He called it "a great adoption for me, mentally."

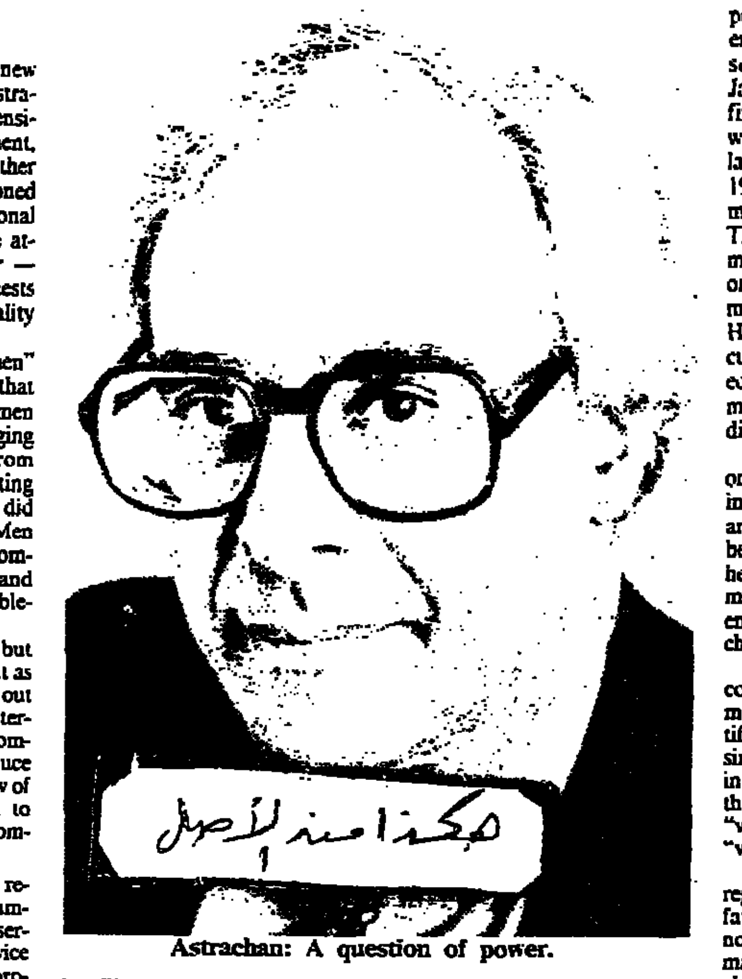
He would not approve a large dog for Maryann Tsourounakis, who is pregnant. "A dog like that can drag a pregnant lady down the stairs," he said. Instead he matched her with a spaniel. "You should get 14 to 15 years out of a dog this size," he said.

After closing, Berman totaled the adoptions: 185. In the older dog category, his specialty, he did 38. "For me, that's not good," he said. "I should get 50, 60 on a busy Sunday. I guess some people went to the beach."

Still, many interesting things had happened, and there would be lots to tell Glenda when he got home.

Of the 'New Man' and Sexual Equality

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service



Astrachan: A question of power.

NEW YORK — The "new man," said Anthony Astrachan, is not only capable of sensitivity, intimacy and commitment, but he is also, among other things, "one who has abandoned or transcended most traditional male sex roles and the male attempt to monopolize power — and he supports women's quests for independence and equality with more than lip service."

And just how many "new men" are there? "I would guess that only five to 10 percent of men come close," he said, judging from his extrapolations from public opinion polls, marketing surveys and the interviews he did for his new book, "How Men Feel: Their Response to Women's Demands for Equality and Power" (Anchor Press/Doubleday, $19.95).

"The 'new man' does exist, but he's nowhere near as prevalent as the media hype has made him out to be," said Astrachan, who interviewed nearly 400 men and women during nine years to produce his 440-page book, an overview of the state of men's reactions to recent decades of change in women's roles.

The book surveys male responses to the increasing numbers of women in the armed services, in blue-collar and service jobs and in management and professional occupations. It also examines changing family roles and the budding of the men's movement.

"It is the combination of competence and sexuality in women that men seem to find so terrifically threatening," leading some men to try to "transform" women at work to the more non-threatening roles of mother, wife or daughter, Astrachan said.

"Even men who in their lives have demonstrated support for women's equality may display negative feelings about women's entry into traditional masculine occupations or about women's changes in roles," Astrachan said. The negative feelings include anger, fear and envy, and one way they are expressed is through overt and covert hostility.

In his interviews, blue-collar men expressed the most open hostility toward women who are working in traditionally male occupations, but he also found resistance from doctors, lawyers and architects. "These professionals had the idea they were an elite band of brothers, and many said they couldn't get used to the idea that women could enter the world they had striven so hard to attain."

Many other men did express positive feelings about changes in women's roles, he said, "ranging from pride, admiration, identification and pleasure to relief, as when a wife's higher salary helps to pay the bills." Many of the men he interviewed, in occupations as diverse as soldier, factory worker and architect, expressed support and acceptance for women's attempts to achieve equality.

"I think there is an increasing number of men open to ideas of equality in the workplace and at home, even if they aren't all-out supporters," he said. "A lot of them have been turned on to these ideas by what has been happening with their daughters or wives."

This is true of Astrachan, who is 54, an editor at Medical Economics Magazine and a former foreign correspondent for The Washington Post. He first became aware of the issues of women's equality "because of Susan's trials and tribulations," he said, referring to his second wife, the writer Susan Jacoby.

When they were married, both were reporters at The Post, and in the book Astrachan presents his account of Jacoby's struggles to achieve career equality with him before and after he was assigned as the paper's Moscow correspondent.

Ultimately, the two left the paper and became free-lance writers. In the book Astrachan described his feelings when Jacoby's career soared: "For the first four years of our marriage, I was much further up the career ladder than she was, but after 1974 she was often more in demand as a free-lancer than I was. The one year she made more money than I did, I was delighted on one level but felt that she saw me as less powerful on another." He added in the book: "My difficulties in accepting her as my equal were one of the reasons our marriage broke up." They were divorced in 1981.

Astrachan began his research on the fledgling men's movement in the mid-1970s, and his detailed analysis in the book reveals it to be "tiny, troubled and flawed," he said, "not an influential movement in the sense that the women's movement has made real changes in society."

He added: "Many women could identify with the men's movement, but few men can identify with the men's movement, since in general men are better off in society than women." Nevertheless, the men's movement is "valuable for its ideas," he said, "valuable for its energy."

Astrachan said he had "lots of regrets" about the kind of "1950s father" he was to his two sons, now 28 and 30, from his first marriage. "When I got to the chapter in the book on fathering, I was forced to come to terms with the fact that I had fallen short of my own goals and ideals."

Nevertheless, one of the most "hopeful signs for the future," he said, is "the increase in the number of new fathers," referring to men who are taking on a more equal share in raising their children. These men have become more involved, Astrachan said, because their working wives are demanding help, because "so many men felt their own fathers weren't emotionally there when they were growing up," and even because "it's socially trendy."

Astrachan finds this a positive sign, "because our fear of female power is based on fear of the all-powerful mother," he said, "and until men take on half the responsibility for children-rearing, this fear will be perpetuated."

PEOPLE

Bismarck Drug Charg

Count Gottfried von Bismarck has been charged with possessing cocaine and amphetamines and remanded on £15,000 ($22,500) bail in Oxford, England, on condition that he remain at a drug and alcohol center where he is being treated. Bismarck, 23, was a member of the undergraduate circle that included **Olivia Channon**, daughter of Britain's trade and industry minister, **Paul Channon**. She was found dead after an end-of-term party. Two other students were charged earlier with possessing heroin and supplying it to her. . . . **Representative Dan Rostenkowski**, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will lose his Illinois driver's license for a year as a result of his guilty plea to drunken driving charges in Wisconsin. Rostenkowski paid a $555 fine last month after he was stopped by police and refused to take a breath test. Illinois acted on the basis of a reciprocal agreement with Wisconsin.

□

Two former Screen Actors Guild presidents, **Charlton Heston** and **Ed Asner**, have exchanged harsh words and are light years apart politically, but they agree on one thing: Performers should retain certain tax write-offs that might be eliminated in the U. S. tax bill being negotiated by a House-Senate committee. Of major concern are deductions for agents' and managers' fees. The guild — whose members include **Ron** and **Maureen Reagan** and their sister, **Patti Davis** — and five other entertainment unions have appealed by letter to another former guild president, **Ronald Reagan**, to help prevent "a dramatic and unfair tax increase" for low- and middle-income workers in the industry. Earlier, Heston, Asner and the Actors Equity president, **Colleen Dewhurst**, presented their cases in Washington.

□

Michael Caine says he was beaten and abused as a foster child, an experience that gave him determination "never to put myself in a position where anybody could ever use me again like that." In an interview with Parade magazine, the actor, who now contributes time and money to charities for abused children, said he was put in foster care outside of London in 1940 when the Germans began bombing the city. "I was beaten repeatedl said, "and once I was locke cupboard for three days. saved my sanity was that I kn mother would come and th was going to punch the life that woman. My mother did her up and nearly got thrown for it."

□

China, Canada and France jointly produce a film based life of the Canadian doctor **man Bethune**, known for his cal work with Chinese troop ing the war against Japan i 1930s, Xinhua news agency The film will be directed b **Kotcheff** from a screenplay w by **Ted Allen**, who worked Bethune in Spain during the ish Civil War, the agency sai

□

Elvis Presley's underwea been pulled from a traveling it of the rock 'n' roll king's g rabilia because it was steali show. "All the people were a about was the underwear, we've got his wedding ring, h elry, his guitar and his Royce," said the exhibitor, **Velvet**. "I couldn't handle it."

□

A spokesman for **Pierre C** says Soviet authorities, in an ent last-minute reversal, ha fused to allow the French de to bring Russian models to for his collection Tuesday. year Cardin signed a lic agreement and opened a fact the Soviet Union for his fas clothes.

□

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ternal grandfather headed a opium trading firm, American itage magazine reports in an on the 19th-century opium tr the Orient. The magazine said **ren Delano 2d**, the father of Delano, Roosevelt's mother, ed Russell & Co., "the bigges dealer in opium, and the third est firm in the Indian opium British or American." In his c spondence, Delano likened de in opium to the shipping and dling of liquor. "When the c nist **Westbrook Pegler** accuse president of living off the fo left by 'an old buccaneer,'" magazine said, "the White H maintained a discreet silence."

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FEMALE AU PAIR - English speaking, nonsmoker, help care for 18 mo. old & 6 mo. old starting Sept. 86. Must have experience. Light housekeeping required. Minimum 1 yr. commitment. Send photo, resume, references, phone number & address to Dr. & Mrs. Kimmel, 7 Caywood Ln., Fairport, NY 14450. (716) 425-1051.

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WANTED AU PAIR. $250 per mo. + room & board. Housekeeping & babysitting for 2 young children on a lovely Texas ranch. Requesting an int'l. drivers license & nonsmoker. Contact Karen Steiner, 512-266-1413. Need to fill immediately. 12105 Selma Hughes, Austin, TX 78732.

AU PAIR. Boy 10, girl 6. Light housekeeping, cooking, good English, drivers license, no smoking. Private room, bath, board, salary. Send photo, references & letter immediately to: Wilson, P.O. Box 4129 Federal Way, WA 98063 USA or tlx: 757551.

AU PAIR SAN FRANCISCO AREA needed immediately for 2 children & housekeeping. Nonsmoker, speak English, drive. Private room & bath/board/salary. Resume & photo to: Mrs. Pulver, P.O. Box 385, Diablo, CA 94528. Tel: 415-837-5082.

AU PAIR-NEW JERSEY. Mature woman to care for 2 children ages 6 & 8. Must love children, be responsible & drive. Room & board + small salary. Helen Gelb, 44 Portage Dr., Freehold, NJ 07728 USA.

AU PAIR needed immediately. Quiet area 1 hr/NYC, Boys 2 & 4 yrs old. Light housekeeping, own room, drivers license preferred. Send resume & phone: M. Rogers, 9F Lily Pond Ln., Monroe, NY 10950. 914-782-5701.

AU PAIR WANTED. English speaking, to care for house & children 4 & 7. Send photo, resume & references to: L. Green, 112 Rockland Ln., Spring Valley, NY 10977 USA.

AU PAIR WANTED NY suburb. 1 child. Nonsmoker, swimmer, driver, English speaking. Send photo, phone & letter to Box 304, Mill Neck, NY 11765.

FEMALE AU PAIR- Suburban NYC. Must drive, take care of 2 teenagers. Nonsmoker preferred. Weekends off. Either phone 914-739-9118 or write 30 Westminster Dr., Croton, NY 10520.

AU PAIR needed immediately for 2 children. Suburb of NYC. Call collect or write, send photo to Mrs. P. Scales, 20 Revere Rd., Larchmont, NY 10538. Tel: 914-834-7248.

AU PAIR for 2 boys - 4 & 1 yrs. old. Nonsmoker. 30 min. to NYC. Send letter, references, phone number Esta Kass, 14 Woodland Rd., Roslyn, NY 11576 USA.

AU PAIR for warm hearted American family in lovely suburb near New York. Write: Altabef, 22 Walden Pl., Great Neck, NY 11020 or call 516-487-3077.

AU PAIR for 8 yr. old. Own room, pool, nonsmoker. Send photo, phone, resume and salary to: Nancy Mandelbloom, 11046 SW 154 Place, Miami, Fl. 33196. Tel: 305-382-0862.

LIVE-IN HOUSEKEEPER Florida. Nonsmoker. Cook & clean for family of 4. English speaking. Mid 20's-30's. References & resume: P.O. Box 1950, Boca Raton, Fl. 33429.

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MATURE GIRL to care for 2 infants. Light household duties. Nice family. Send photo & references: 4870 NW 157 St., Miami, Fl. 33014 USA.

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